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MD.

Bills were reported and referred to the com-mittee of the whole for the completion of the monument to Mary, mother of Washington, at First rickships. V. C. and Fredericksburg, Va., and authorizing a special distribution of seed by the agricultural depart-ment to the drought-stricken regions of Texas.

The house, in the norming hour, passed the senate bill amending the law relating to patents, trade marks and copyrights. It provides that hereafter, during the term of letters patent for design, it shall be unlawful for any person, other than the owners of the letters patent, without license of the owner, to apply the design secured by such letters patent, or any colorable imitation thereof, to any article of marketure for the purpose of sale or to facture for the purpose of sale or to pose for sale any article of manufac-nich such design or colorable imita-tion, without license of the owner, have ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 21 1887

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

VOL. XVIII.

THE FIRST STATE DINNER OF THE

Members of the Cabinet and Their Wives Present Also Governor Lee and Wife of Virginia Confirmation of Judge Newman and Collector Lamar, of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, January 20 .- President Cleve land gave tonight the first of a series of state All the members of his cabinet, ex cept the attorney general, were present with their wives. The guests also included Commo dore and Mrs. Harmony, Schator Beck, Mrs. Secard, Mrs. Goodycar, President of the Senate and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker of the House and Mrs. Carlisle, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Sheridan, Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia and Mrs. Lee, John .F. Andrews of Massachu setts and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Charles S. Fair child and Mrs. Fairchild, Henry G. Davis and Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. August Belmont of New

WASHINGTON MISCELLANY. A Long List of Confirmations -- Gossip of the Departments.

WASHINGTON, January 20 .- A long list o renaterial confirmations was given to the publie today. Among principal ones are the following fewing. H. T. Toulman, United States judge southern district of Alabama; W. T. Newman jadge of the northern district of Georgia; C. H. Simenton, judge of district of South Carolina: L. M. Lamar, United States marshal, southern district of Georga; R. iM. Call, United States attorney, northern district of Florida; Frank Coleman, repister of land office, Hantsville, Alabama; S. C. Tucker, register of land office, Gainesville, Florida; E. Hopkins, collector of eastoms, St. Johns, Florida; J. F. Wheaton, Savannah, Ga; C. Mann, Vicksburg, Miss.; F. B. Carevar, St. Augustine, Florida; P. H. Leslie, of Kentucky, governor of Montana, and the following southern postmasters; J. E. Blake, Fayetteville, Tenn.; M. B. Johnson, Clarksville, Tenn.; A. H. Morgan, Wayeross, Ga; G. Baker, Fortess Monroe, Va.; T. D. Jehnings, Lynchburg, Va.; W. M. Adkins, Rome, Ga.; and M. Hillsman, Trenton, Tenn.

Estimate of the cost of collecting the customs revenue for the next fiscal year was seat to judge of the northern district of Georgia; C. H

• Estimate of the cost of collecting the customs avenue for the next fiscal year was sent to congress today. The grand total is \$5.549.873, of which \$5.50,873 is for salaries of 4,085 permanent employes. The remainder is for temporary employes, rents, labor and miscellaneous expenses.

The house agricultural committee today rempieted the agricultural appropriation bill. There are no new features in the bill and the smouths appropriated are substantially the

smounts appropriated are substantially the same as those for the current fiscal year, with the exception of the item of \$94,000 for sorghum experiments, which is omitted from the present The total appropriation made by the bil

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL. The Senate Agrees to the Conference Re-

Washington, January 20.—In the senate, Mr. Mahone, from the committee on public luildings, reported a bill for the completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Blair gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the senate to take up and acturen the joint resolution processing a manual.

upon the joint resolution proposing an amend-ment to the constitution so as to authorize woon suffrage. Mr. Hoar called up the conference report on

the electoral count bill.

Mr. Edmunds stated his understanding to be that the conference bill was, in substance and in form, except as to two or three lines, the same as the bill which the senate had passed

over and over again.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said that he could not vote for the report because he believed that it proposed to assume jurisdiction which, in his judgment, was prohibited by the constitution.

The conference report was agreed to without orther discussion and without division, and hen, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate, t one o'clock, went into secret session The doors were reopened at 4:50 and the

ate adjourned.

THE EXECUTIVE SUSSION. THE EXECUTIVE SISSION.

The Nicaraugua canal matter which was before the senate in secret session yesterday, was trought up on motion to reconsider the vote upon the resolution advising the president to ener pegotiations for a concession. The subject

was left pending in order that some further facts might be presented in discussion, and the reposition to extend the Hawaiian reciprocity reaty was taken up. The latter subject con-sumed a portion of the time of the long secret session of today and was acted upon favorably. An additional article to treaty was also ratified, the effect of which is to give the United States the use of Pearl river harbor as a naval coaling

A great many nominations were confirmed among them being being that of Postmaster Riley, at Cincinnati, which was made the sub-

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL The House Discusses Its Provisions ---Vote to be Taken Today.

WASHINGTON, January 20 .- In the house,

Washington, January 20.—In the house, Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported back the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby requested to inform the house of representatives, as soon as practicable, the sums of money which were owing to the United States on the 1st day of January, 1887, from the Pacific roads which have received aid from the government or in bonds, giving the sums which are due, principal and interest, under the existing law, severally and collectively, from said companies. And what will be the result to the treasury and the effect upon these debts if house bill No. 8,318 should become a law and its provisions be compiled with.

The bill referred to is that introduced by Mr. Outhwaite, providing for the payment of the Pacific railroad's indebtedness to the government by installments, so arranged that the

ernment by installments, so arranged that the average date of maturity shall be October 1, 1921. The object of the committee in reporting the resolution is to get the opinion of the treasury department as to the effect of the

Jassage of the house funding bill. In its report the committee says:

There is legislation ipending to secure to the United States the payment of all indebtedness of the companies alluded to in the resolution. No late the companies that the test of the companies that the payment as to the amounts owing the swemment by the companies later than June 30. 1886. It is very desirable and almost necessary that the house be informed as to the state of their accounts brought down to as late a day as may be had, in order that there may be a fair and intelligent consideration of suchameasure. The judgment of the secretary of the treasury as to the effect and result of the provisions of the bill, should it become a law, is also greatly to be desired, so that the house may have some information before it previous to acting an the measure.

Bills were reported and referred to the con-

Sunset Cox Out of Danger. Washington, January 20 .- Dr. Bliss said

been applied, knowing that the same has been

been applied, knowing that the same has been so applied.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, introduced a bill for the relief of depositors in the Freedman's savings bank. The bill is framed on the recommendations of the comptroller of currency and appropriates \$1,000,000 for the relief of the depositors in the bank.

Mr. Miller also introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to national banking associations, which embodies the recommendations of Comptroller Trenholm on this subject, submitted to the committee before recess. The bill proposes to amend the statutes relating to the administration of oaths to bank officials; enlorges the powers of assistant cashiers; provides for the punishment of persons making false reports; requires bonds deposited by national banks to secure circulation to be interest bearing bonds; forbids national banks to accept mortgages as security for loans; provides for exemptions of shareholders from individual liability for surplus funds; empowers the deputy comptroller to perform the duties assigned to him by the comptroller, and provides means for the resumption of business by failed banks. to him by the comptroller, and provides means for the resumption of business by failed banks, after settlement in full of all liabilites. The house then resumed consideration of the conference report on the interstate commerce

After a short discussion, on motion Mr. After a short discussion, on motion Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, by unanimous consent, it was ordered that a session should be held tonight for discussion of the report; that at the end of that session, the previous question should be considered, as ordered, and that the vote on the adoption of the report should be taken tonerrow morning, after the reading of the morrow morning, after the reading of the

journal.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, supported the compromise bill, not as a perfect code, but as one which had in view the correction of the great evils and defects which would be revealed when the law was pur into operation and would then be susceptible of remedy.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, favored a recommitted of the hill to the conference com-

committal of the bill to the conference committee for the purpose of having its defects corrected, and expressed the opinion that such a recommittal would not endanger the passage of the bill. But even should it result in the defeat of the measure, he contended that that would be better than for congress to enact into laws such ambiguous legislation. The effect of its enactment, would be to throw into of its enactment, would be to throw into the courts the construction of words which should be construed in congress, it would be some years before that judicial interpretation would be given and the result would be a posiponement of the remedy which was re-quired to correct the wrongs under which the people suffered today. There would be a truce while the matter was being fought out in the courts and in view of the subjective of the bill while the matter was being fought out in the counts, and in view of the ambiguity of the bill it would be infinitely better for the people that it should not pass. His chief objection to the measure was directed against what he considered the dangerous powers which were conferred upon the commission in the matter of suspending operations of the long and short haul section, and which permitted it to make fish of ene and flesh of snother.

fish of one and flesh of another.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, declared his opposition to the bill and his determination to vote

against it.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, would vote for the bill, notwithstanding its defects, and not-withstanding the fact that it attempted too much for the first step.

Mr. Gresyenor, of Ohio, opposed the bill, and

criticised the commission feature of it.

Mr. Johnson, of New York, ridiculed those gentlemen who, after depicting the evils which would result from the passage of the bill, calmly announced their intention of voting for it. He expressed his admiration for the plucky gentleman from Pennsylvania, (O'Neill), who nailed his flag to the mast, and determined to go down with flying colors; and he (Johnson)

reposed to go down with him.

Messrs, Rockwell and Long, of Massachtetts, speke in favor of the bill while acknowledging its defects.

Mr. Martin, of Alabama, opposed the bill, on the ground that to pass it with the fourth etien in it would be to dam up the resources Alabema and deny to her any future pro-ces in mining and manufacture.

Mr. Cates, of Alabama, made a legal and constitutional argument directed especially against the long and short haul section, opposed the centralizing tendency of the measure, and deneunced the great powers which were con-ferred upon the commission by which it could raise or depress stocks in Wall street at its

Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, criticised the long and short haul feature.

Mr. Warner, cf Ohio, expressed his approval of it, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, while ad-

mitting that it was open to criticism, heartily supported the bill.

The bouse, at 5:30, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for further debate on the conference report.

There was a very small attendance of repre-

scrtatives at the evening session of the house.
Sicches upon the interstate commerce bill were made by Messrs. Morrow, McKenna, Butterworth, Anderson, Rowell, Henderson, Peters, Hepburn, McAdeo, Allen, Bayne, Barreughs, Stone of Louisiana, Follett, Brown, and O'Neill. The only speakers from the southern states were Pettibone of Tennesse,

and dex of North Carolina.

Mr. Pettibone supported the bill and denied that three was any ambiguity in the long and short baul section, declaring that he would whip his twelve-year-old boy if he could not understand it.

nderstand it. Mr. Cox recognized the indispensable neces ity of congress asserting its rights to regulate the great railroad enterprises of the country and he heartily favored the pending bill.

Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, thought the bill was a proper one, and supported the long and short haul section, which he regarded as pos-sessing much of the virtue of the measure. At 10:35 the house adjourned.

DAVITT'S RECEPTION.

The Irish Patriot to Speak Monday Night in Madison Square.

New York, January 20.—Michael Davitt had many callers at the hotel today. Tomorrow night he will review the 69th regiment at its armory. On Sunday night he will speak at the Madison Square demonstration. Gilmore's band will give a special concert. After the hanquet tendered him Monday night, Mr. Davitt, with his wife and sister, will probably go on board the Alaska, which is to sail early Tuesday morning. Mr. Davitt will take with him two scrapbooks, one for Mr. Gladstone and one for Mr. Parnell. They are 12 by 20 inches in volume with massive clasps and corner pieces of solid silver made of American dollars. The volumes contain immense can dollars. The volumes contain immense collections of editorials from nearly all papers in America upon the home-rule bill and land

New York, January 20.—August Boorman, a homeless man, was frozen to death yesterday morning in the streets of Brooklyn. He was found sitting on a stoop, and at first it was thought he was asleep, but when an ambutance arrived he was dead.

The New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., January 20.—The senate mt at 3 o'clock, and on motion of Senator Fish adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The democrats made no a tempt to effect an organization.

General Logan's Monument. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 20.—The lower house of the state legislature passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a monument to General John Alexander Logan, at

to-night that Representative Cox had so far recovered as to be out of danger.

STABBED WITH SHEARS.

A DESPERATE WOMAN KILLS FIVE

The Wife of a Cleveland Carpenter Pouts With Her Husband and in a Fit of Frenzy Stabs Her Chil-dren and Suicides jby Hanging— Other Orimes of the Day,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 20 .- James Cabaleke is a well-to-do carpenter. His wife was out of temper at the breakfast table this morning and refused to talk to her husband. After he and his oldest son went to work, the mother sent two sons aged fourteen and fifteen on errands. When they returned they could not get into the house. In the back yard they found a younger brother bleeding from many wounds. They speedily called help and broke into the house and found their two little sisters. aged five and three, and a brother, aged three months, dead from many stabs. A girl of eight was seriously hurt, and she with the boy found in the back yard will probably die. A bloody pair of shears told the story. A hunt was made for the mother. She was found in the cellar hanging from a rafter ,dead. She had killed her three children, mortally injured two others and had then suicided. The two children who were still alive were removed to a neighbor's house. No cause for the terrible deed is given. The husband does not think that his wife was insane.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Two Strange Men Assassinate a Young Man

and Then Commit Suicide. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., January 20 .- William E. Mead, aged 27, son of George H. Mead, was murdered in cold blood at 9:45 o'clock this evening, being shot through the head while standing on the stoop of his father's store, on Railroad avenue, in this village. Two men were seen running away from the store after a pistol shot had been heard, and Chief of Police Lee, with two officers, at once followed them.

After the shooting the two men jumped into

a sleigh and drove away, but having mistaken their way returned to the village and were fired at by Chief of Police Lee and both of them killed. Great excitement prevails in

the village over the tragedy.

The murdered man was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was not known to bave an enemy. He leaves a wife and child. No motive for the murder can yet be assigned. On the bedies of the murderers were found two new sheath daggers with ten-inch blades, one new mask, four heavy revolvers and time tables of the Harlem and New York city failway. Both men were strangers here.

MEXICAN HORSE THIEVES. Two Men Murdered and a Large Number of

SANTA FE, N. M., January 29.—The report that Jack McLane and Fred Aberdeen bad been murdered at Farmer's ranche near Hudson, in Grant county, was confirmed yesterday. A neighbor going to his ranche found McLane lying dead on the ground near the house with three bullet holes in his body. Just inside the house Aberdeen's corpse was found on the floor. He had a bullet hole through his head, from which blood and brains had oozed. The bodies of both men had been stripped of all valuables, including clothing, boots and weapons, and the murderers had also ransacked the house carrying away everything of value. After completing their work the thickes stole tha haves owned by McLane, and then went to Indian Springs, where they gathered in six more horses belongbeen murdered at Farmer's ranche near Hud-

where they gathered in six more horses belong-ing to Mr. McLane. The excitement caused by the affair is intense all through Grant county. The perpetrators of the outrage are believed to be a part of the same gang of Mexi on thieves and robb rs who were concerned in the killing of Deputy Sheriff Hall some time ego, and if they are caught they will certainly

THE ROAD AGENTS. An Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob a St. Louis

MARSHALL, Mo., January 29. - A bold attempt at train robbery of a St. Louis train on the Chicage and Alton railroad took place last night about 8 o'clock, three miles cast of Inde-pendence, Mo. The train was brought to a standstill by a violent pulling of the bellcord. The brakemen and conductor rushed through the ferward part of the train to ascertain cause of stopping, when they were fired on by a man standing on the front platform of the a man standing on the front platform of the smoking car and ordered back into the cars. They barely escaped injury by dodging back into the car. The engineer was also fired upon but not injured. Four or five shots were fired. The would-be robbers then jumped from the car and escaped in the darkness. After a few minutes the train started on its way.

CHARGED WITH LIBEL. A Non-Union Printer Catches Up With a Unionist.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 20.—[Special.] Yesterday Cal Brown, a non-union printer working on the Dispatch, had a warrant issued for Robert E. Corcoran, a union printer, and one of the editors of the Evening Appeal, charging him with libel. A day or two ago an article appeared in the Appeal, charging that Brown, while acting as deputy United States marshal in Schley county, Georgia, brutally sjected the wife of a farmer from her home, and that while trying to reach a neighbor's house, she fell into a creek, where she gave birth to a child and remained all night, and was rescued next morning. Brown denounces the charge as utterly false, and had Corcoran arrested. Corcoran gave bond for his appearance in court, and trial is set for tomorrow.

A HORRIBLE MURDER Two Arkansas Farmers Fired Upon From

Ambush and Killed. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 20.—Particulars of a double murder near Murfreesboro, Ark., reached here last night. Arthur Miller and Miles Wallace, while returning to their homes in the country, were attacked from ambush. The assussins numbered three persons and were armed with rifles. Wallace and Miller attempted to defend themselves, but without effect. Miller was shot three times and fell to the ground, dying almost instantly.
Wallsce escaped, but is believed to be nortally wounded. The assassins were uninjured.
Miller had lived in the country many years and was unpopular, having shot a number of men with whom he had personal encounters.

The Pinkertons Kill a Boy.

JERSEY CITY, January 20 .- About 5 o'clock this afternoon, while a party boys were play-ing in an open lot, at the corner of Henderson and Eighteenth streets, this city, adjoining the yards of Delaware and Lackawanna and Western railroad, a fracas occurred between the boys and Pinkerton's men and Thomas Hegan, sixteen years old, a looker-on, was shot and killed by one of Pinkerton's men. The boys, with the sympathy and encouragement of the strikers, were flouting, jeering and snowballing the Pinkerton men, who were stationed in the company's yards to protect the property. Four of the shooters were arrested and taken to jail to await examination on the charge of homicide.

Suicide in Jonesville. COLUMBIA, S. C., January 20.—[Special.]—Clarks H. Eison, a young man eighteen years old, committed suicide today at Jonesville by harging himself while laboring under a temperary aberration of mind.

NO FREE LOVE FOR HER. MissiVan Zandt's Mother Interviewed Abou Her Daughter.

Her Daughter.

CHICAGO, January 20.—A reporter for a local paper called last evening at Van Zandt's residence and was received by Mrs. Van Zandt, who said she would speak for her daughter. Her attention was called to an interview had with Spies, in which he said:

"After all the refusal to permit makes little difference. It is only a mere ceremony, an empty formality, and will not change our relations in the least. The young lady has too liberal ideas to be affected by a despotic order, much more than I myself am, and with her acquiescence, we will waive all ceremony and when the time comes, live as husband and wife."

Spies said that he was a believer in free love.

Spies said that he was a believer in free love in a spiritualistic form. Mrs. Van Zandt's eyes flashed as she said: in a spiritualistic form. Many dead eyes flashed as she said:

"I would rather see my daughter lying dead before me than living on such terms with any man. I would kill her with my own hands first. If that is the kind of a man Spies is, I am glad we have found it out in time."

Mrs. Van Zandt, speaking of the manner in which she became acquainted with the anarchists said:

which she became acquainted with the anarchists, said:

"We all work a great deal among poor people. It has come to be a sort of religion with all of us. I have made many sacrifices myself in order to aid them, and I first became interested in the anarchists because I thought I could do them good. Then I arrived at the belief that they were innocent men, and I grew to like Spies personally and thought I was doing his soul good. When I found that my daughter loved Spies, the thought of her marrying him seemed dreadful at first, but it was her idea to marry him after he was released. So it went along by degrees and we did not see the consequences clearly."

In conclusion, Mrs. Van Zandt intimated that measures would be taken to remove her

that measures would be taken to remove her daughter from the city for some time, and said they would probably remain away until the anarchist case was finally disposed of by the

courts.

Radical members of district assembly No.
24 last night condemned Sheriff Mattson's conduct as an arbitrary exercise of power, and his refusal to admit Miss Van Zandt to her lover's

refusal to admit Miss Van Zandt to her lover's presence as brutal in the extreme.

The Evening Journal has a long and vigorous editorial on the proposed marriage between Anarchist Spies, now under sentence of death, and Miss Van Zandt, in which it commends the action of Sheriff Mattson in forbidding such a marriage, and says that:

"If it is true that Judge Pendergast has agreed judicially to give this half crazy girl to the lustful arms of the condemned anarchist and murderer and consign her to a life of sorrow and shame, there is no condemnation that he does not merit. A denial from him that he has so agreed to prostitute his judicial office would be gladly received."

THE DEPOSED PRIEST.

Father McGlynn Will Go to Rome as Soon as His Health Permits. New York, January 20.—A near friend of Father McGlynn deprecates the continuance of the excitement over his troubles, kept up by well-meaning friends. He says that unless Father McGlynn is granted quiet and tranquility his recovery from his present prostration is doubtful. The committee of his parishoners who called on him last night, in his retirement at Harlem, left him much exhausted. The exhaustion is injurious and retards greatly his recovery. Prior to the visit of the committee Father McGlynn was doing well in the hands of physicians. Dr. Shrady's friends, who are acquainted with all the facts in the case, advise the priest to go to Rome. It is stated on good authority that he will go as a friends knew nothing of his unfrocking. Physically he is in a healthy condition, and it allowed to remain quiet would recover from his prostration. NEW YORK, January 20 .- A near friend of

The statement has been made tonight, with the authority of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of the reason why he did not obey the summons to come to Rome, which he received in December. It is said that he had then been for weeks It is said that he had then been for weeks sick and under a doctor's care, and that he was unable to go. He stated those reasons to Archbishop Corrigan in a letter at that time. Dr. McGlynn has been informed that Archbishop Corrigan has written a note to St. Stephen's parishioners urging the flock to employ its offices toward inducing Dr. McGlynn to submission. Hence, says a friend of Dr. McGlynn, in view of the color of chedience placed upon Or. McGlynn's silence chedience placed upon Or. McGlynn's silence by the archbishop, while he has in his posses-sion a formal communication of the causes from Dr. McGlynn as to his non compliance with the vatican summons. Dr. McGlynn has

what has thus been set forth. COMING TO THE SENATE.

Action of the Various State Legislatures Yesterday.

INDIANAFOLIS, January 20.—The legislature met in joint convention at 12 o'clock with the same double-headed arrangement as to presiding officers that was agreed upon yesterday. Only one ballot was taken, the vote standing, Turpie 75, Harrison 71, Allen 4. The session was very tame and not marked by incident of any kind.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 20.—The legislature, in joint session, today elected Representative Frank Hiscock, republican, senator to succeed Miller. The vote was 91 to 62.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 20 .- A second bal-Lincoln, Neb., January 20.—A second ballot for United States senator was taken at noon today, and resulted as follows: Van Wyck 60, Paddock, republican, 18; Weaver, republican, 17; Munges, democrat, 7; Cobb, republican, 4; Laird, republican, 4; Thayer, republican, 4; Majors, republican, 2; Dunby, Thurston, Maxwell, Dilworth, Brady, Lininger, all republicans, and McShane, democrat, one each.

Lincoln, Neb., January 20.—Indications at this hour-11 6'clock—are favorable for the

LINCOLN, Neb., January 20.—Indications at this hour—11 oʻclock—are favorable for the election of a straight republican for United States senator by the legislature tomorrow. After marshalling all their forces, including demecratic sympathizers, in joint convention today, the Van Wyck men found themselves seven votes short, and the Van Wyck republicans convented to go, into a causus with the seven votes snort, and the Van Wyck republi-cens consented to go into a caucus with the straight republicans. The caucus is now in session with something over eighty-five mem-bers. There is some wrangling, but it is ex-pected that the difficulty will be settled to-night.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP. The Third Ballot in the Legislature---The Caucus Meets.

Caucus Meets.

Nashville, Tenn... January 20.—[Special.]—
A third ballet for United States senator was taken at noon today, with the following result: William Rule, of Knoxville, 44; ex-Governor Bate, 32; ex-Governor Marks, 25; House, 12; Sneed, 8; the balance scattering. The republicans who had heretofore supported A. A. Taylor voted for William Rule.

In the afternoon the democratic caucus met and vainly ballotted till a late hour without other change than narrowing the contest down to four candidates. The last ballot resulted:

to four candidates. The last ballot resulted: Bate 27, Marks 32, House 15, Sneed 9. The outcome is still uncertain and what the result will be cannot be foretoid. Marks has gradually gained votes, and many believe will final ly get sufficient votes to elect him, though the general impression is that some new man will be rung in, who there is no forecasting.

Accident in a Rolling Mill. Accident in a Rolling Mill.

CHICAGO, Ills., January 20.—By the bursting of a fly wheel in the South Chicago rolling mill to-day five workmen were seriously injured and one killed. The accident was caused by the governor belt escaping from a pulley. Leaking gas became ignited from a torch knocked out of the hands of one of the workmen by a piece of flying iron. The victims of the explosion were dragged away by their comrades, larely in time to avoid being roas!ed. BEYOND THE ATLANTIC.

THE NATIONS PREPARING FOR

The French Building Large Barrackson the Germa: Frontier- Italy Purchases a Fine Steamer to Use as a Gruiser-Belgium Expects War in May or June-Germany Awake.

BERLIN, January 20.-Attention has been drawn to the fact that the French government are buying large quantities of timber in Alace-Larraine with the apparent purpose of building woolen barracks at various points along the frontier. The German theory of France's object in this work is that she wishes to facilitate an invasion of German territory

The North German Gazette, referring to the report states that it is undeniable that France s collecting on the frontier more troops than the fortress and garrisons are able to shelter. The National Zeitung reaffirms the statement that an order forbidding the exportation of horses will shortly be issued.

BRUSSELS, January 20 .- A meeting of generals was held at the ministry of war yesterday to discuss the subject of the mobilization of the army. All expressed the opinion that a war on the Belgian frontiers is inevitable, and that hostilities will prebably begin in May or

THE EVICTION EXCITEMENT.

The Condition of the Tenants in County

Merry.

DUBLIN, January 20.—Maurice Murphy, one of the tenants evicted at Glenbeigh, owns twenty-seven cows and \$500 in cash. This is not a typical case, although it is believed that all are able to pay their rents. A reporter, at

"The people here are better clothed and fed than many in the south of Ireland. The land, than many in the south of Ireland. The land, though poor, is better than on most estates. The books show that rent has been greatly reduced. Agent Roe says that there were arrears of £6,177 in May, 1886, which he hopelessly tried to obtain, offering to cancel £5,312 and demanding only half of last year's rent. Father Quilter wrote to General Buller that he undertook to have the tenants carry this agreement out and some paid Father Quilter, thus setting an example. Later he wrote to Colonel Turner:

thus setting an example. Later he wrote to Colonel Turner:

The tenants have broken their promises, and I shall have nothing more to do with them. It is untrue that we are evicting by the wholesale. There are three hundred tenants altogether. Seventy were forgiven, and decrees were issued against seven hundred and fifty, of whom thirtyone paid up later. The houses were razed to prevent attempts to regain, possession by force, such as were witnessed on the occasion of the last evictions.

Agent Roe denies the allegations of cruel-ty, and says: "That sick and aged persons were in every case readmitted to their homes. Sevcral evictions were made at Glenbeigh today. The tenants did not offer resistance. The crow bar brigade, employed to tear down the vacated dwellings, was not used."

THE VACANT THRONE.

Efforts Towards a Settlement of the Bulgarian Question.

garian Question.

Vienna, January 20.—Negotiations for a settlement of the Bulgarian question are progressing favorably. They are mainly between Russia. Austria and the porte on one side and between the porte and Bulgaria on the other. The basis on which they are being conducted is that the Eulgarian regency shall resign when entisfactory assurance is given regarding the candidate for the vacant throne. Efforts are being many the same assurance. It is proposed that a new Bulgarian government, representing all parties, shall be formed preparatory to the dissolution of the sobranje and the ordering of new elections. The Bulgarians are disposed to accept tions. The Bulgarians are disposed to accept these terms.

SALE OF THE AMERICA.

The Italian Government Buys a Fine Steam-

London, January 20.—The Italian govern-ment has bought the National line steamer "America" and will convert her into an armed NEW YORK. January 20.—The reported sale New YORK, January 20.—The reported sale of the steamship "America" is confirmed. Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, agent of the company in this city, has received a cablegram advising him that the vesel had been sold to the Italian government. The terms of the sale are private, but are reported to be \$1,500,000. Mr. Hurst was ignorant of the purpose of the rure. Hurst was ignorant of the purpose of the purchase by the Italian government. With the exception of the Anchor line steamer "City of Rome." the America was one of the finest

crafts in the trans-Atlantic service. THE EMPEROR GRIEVED

At the Action of the Reichstag on the Army BERLIN, January 20 .- Emperor William to-BERLIN, January 20.—Emperor William to-day received a committee from the house of the langtag and repeatedly thanked them for their loyal and patrioti: assurances. He said: You may repeat publicly throughout the country that I was deeply grieved by the vote of the releb-site on the army bill, but you have filled my heart with balm. We have shown the necessity for our demands and did not expect a refusal because the new measure tended to dismiss the danger of

The North German Gazette, Prince Bismarck's organ, speaking of the organization of the Red Cross society, says the army may speedily demand its help.

Jacobini's Resignation. Rome, January 20.—Cardinal Jacobini ha resigned the office of pontificial secretary o

Consistory will be held on March 7th, when Consistory will be held on March 7th, when Monsignor Masella and the nuncios at Vienne, Madrid and Paris will be hatted. The pope has accepted Cardinal Jacobini's resignation, and as a mark of esteem has invited him to continue to live in the papal residence. The cardinal will probably be appointed prefect of the postolic palaces. His successor in the papal secretaryship will be the nuncio at Lisbon, who will be raised to the rank of cardinal after the consistory.

Vanderbilt's 'Scheme.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Chicago papers will tomorrow publish an assertion that if the inter-state commerce bill becomes a law, Vanderbilt will arrange to work the Nickel Plate and West Shore roads for through business from Chicago to New York, taking care of local traffic with the Lake Shore and New York Central lines. By this means it is claimed rates would be upheld on both classes of freight without violating any of the provision

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—The chief en-gineer of the Norfolk and Western railroad was in this city today, and received instructions was in this city today, and recent institutions to begin at once the necessary surveys for the line connecting that road with the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas. Engineers will start for Bristol. Tenn., immediately, and are expected to begin work Menday.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30 .- The races attracted a good attendance today. The weather was partly clouds, but pleasant, The track was in good

condition.

First race, for non-winners, selling race, five furfores, queen Esther won, Envoy second, Watch
'Em third. Time, 1:35½,
Second race, six furiones, for all ages, selling allowances, Revoke won, Little Joe second, Remick
third. Time, 1:18½,
Third race, Owners' handicap, all ages, seven
furlouses. Ligan won easily by three lengths. Probus
second, Hattle Carlisle third. Time, 1:32½,

THE SOUTH'S BOOM.

New Industries Springing Up in the South-

New Industries Springing Up in the Sostiner States.

St. Louis, January 20.—The Industrial Gazette will tomorrow publish a new botch of enterprises in the south and southwest and give further evidences of the influx of northern capital into those sections of the country.

In Arkansas, the DeSha Land and Planting company, headquarters at Arkansas City, and owning 65,000 acres of cotton and lumber land, are putting up a \$100,000 saw mill and engaging over 1,000 hands in planting. An immense brewery is to be erected in Little Rock, and copper and gold in paying quantities have been found near Golden City. A fourteen feet thick vein of fine coal has been struck at Bartleville, Indian Territory. Two fifty ton charcoal furnaces are to be erected at once near Nashville, Tenn.

The boom in Alabama continues. Birmingham is to have a large coal storage house. Sheffield has its sixth furnace. Decatur four new furnaces. East Birmingham, the largest foundry and machine works in the south. Mobile, an anti-friction metal foundry. Florence, a 100-ton furnace. Elyton. a \$100,000 dam. Gadsden, two 100-ton furnaces and water and gas works, and the new town, Bessemer City, a \$500,000 rolling mill. The influx of northern capital continues unabated, and a majority of the heavy capitalists now developing the resources of Alabama and Tennessee are officered and conducted by well known northern men.

TALLADEGA TRIPPING UPWARD.

Two New Land Companies, and New For-TALLADEGA, Ala., January 20.—[Special.]—
The old city of Talladega, the pride of the mountains, has been on a substantial boom for the past ten days. Over two hundred thousand the past ten days. Over two hundred thousand dollars has been placed in the city and suburban points. Property in the city is selling from ten to two hundred dollars per front foot. 
Two land syndicates have been formed, with a cash capital of \$300,000 in one, and the other of half a million. Two more railroads are secured, and two furnace companies are organizing and selecting their locations. The land companies are set taking all was interest in organizing and selecting their locations. The land companies are taking a large interest in each with spot cash. A dummy line of railway will be run from the city to the celebrated Shocco springs, and a park is being laid out around Judge Henderson's springs, which is pure free stone water. This property will also be improved by a large lake, and will be in every way beautified and made attractive. People are arriving on every train, making investigations. Suburban property is selling from one to two hundred dollars an acre.

FIRED BY ELECTRICITY.

Two Large Fires to New York Yesterday— A Man Killed by Electric Shock. NEW YORK, January 20 .- Fire broke out this

New York, January 20.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the five story double building at 175 and 177 Canal street, occupied by the Phoenix furniture company. On both sides were bedstead 'and window shade factories. The whole block is filled with inflammable materials. The building was completely gutted.

This afternoon fire was discovered in the engine room of store No. 49, Vesey street, occupied by the Centennial American tea company. The building was completely gutted. The loss is estimated at about \$37,000.

While the fire was in progress a lineman, Frederick Simons, of the electric light company, climbed a pole to cut the electric light wires leading into the store. In the act he received a shock which paralyzed him. He fell to the ground, striking on his head, and died in ten minutes. A number of girls working on the upper floor in a feather duster factory, were panic stricken by the smoke. Several fainted away. All were brought out originated by electric light wires in working on the upper floor in a feather duster factory, were panic stricken by the smoke.

THEY GIVE UP THE FIGHT. Lorillard's Strikers, in Jersey City, Return-

ing to Work.

Jersey City, N. J., January 20.—About three hundred of Lorillard's tobacco factory strikers returned to work today on old terms, and constant acquisitions are being made from the forces of the strikers. It is believed that the bottom of the strike has fallen out, and ing to Work. that the factory will be running in a few days with full complement of hands as usual. Charles Hayne, a watchman employed at the factory, has become violently insane from anxiety and worry incident to the strike. The Knights of Labor walking delegates made every effort to prevent the strikers from collecting their pay but failed, as all presented themselves and took their money. They also worked hard to prevent anybody returning to the second seco

ing to work.

The coal-handlers' strike remains about as yesterday. All the coal-carrying companies are working with new men under official pro-tection, but the full amount of coal cannot be forwarded because of the inexpertness of labor and because much coal is frozen in the cars.

The Longshoremen's Strike. NEW YORK, January 20 .- The Old Dominion New York, January 20.—The Old Dominion steamship lougsboremen on a strike were very blue this morning over the refusal of the company to accept the terms of their last appeal. Several were in favor of returning to work, but their proposition was received with scorn by their colleagues. The steamer Richmond, which arrived from Norfolk and Newport News last night, was dischafged by green hands in good time today, and this afternoon the work of loading her was begun. The Lookout, which arrived on Tuesday, finished loading at 1:30 and sailed this evening for Richmond. The pier is still packed with freight.

Trespassing on Public Lands. NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—The case of the United States against Calboun and Bailey, New Officans, January 20.—The case of the United States against Calboun and Bailey, charged with trespassing on government lands in St. Tammany parish, which is considered a test case in the "pine land" cases, was decided yesterday in the United States district court. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and judgment was entered for \$1,500. The amount claimed was \$11,800. There are quite a number of similar cases to be tried this term. The amounts claimed is \$150,000

The Tilden Sale.

New York, January 20.—The sale under the direction of the executors of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden of his horses, carriages, harness, cattle, poultry, sleighs and wagons be an today at the American Horse exchange. There was a large attendance of his friends and dealers in stock. Pickpockets were on hand, 400. They stole a valuable gold watch from Rev. Dr. Yocum, of Port Richmond, Staten Island. Good prices were realized on most of the stock

The Mystic Nobles,

The Mystic Nobles.

New York, January 20.—About 200 members of the Mecca temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine left this afternoon on the Pennsylvania railroad for a pilgrimage to Richmond. They will stop at points along the way and take up other members. They will stop at Washington tomorrow and have a parade after which they will proceed to Richmond. They return Sunday. Syracuse, N. Y., January 20.—A large Suparly building of Onondaga Iron company's blast furnace at Geddes, was destroyed by fire last night. Estimated loss \$75,000; partially covered by insurance. William Toole, an employe, was struck by falling timber and fatally injured.

A Steamer Wrecked. LONDON, Jasuary 20.—A dispatch from Peniche, Spain, says that the steamer Brens-ford from Newport for Malta, has been wreck-ed and that all on board, but one, are iest. And Birmingham and Chattenooga Iron Men Will Compete to Sril Ear and Fig Iron to Atlanta-Our Advantages for Manufacturing Superior to Either Place, Etc.

DALTON, Ga., January 18 .- [Special.]-Your correspondent today had a talk with one of the best known manufacturers in the south, in which the Chattanooga and Birmingham booms were discussed.

"When you simmer it down to its analysis," said be, "and put the figures to it, Atlanta is now and always will be the best place in the south in which to manufacture all kinds of clothing, hats, boots, shoes, cotton and woolen fabrics, as well as everything in which iron is

used after it passes into pig or bar." You certainly talk with great confidence.

Upon what do you base your assertions?

On account of her health and her distributing facilities, if for nothing else," said he Then the soil for 100 miles around is the best fruit preducing soil of any in the south. Fruit trees live longer on this soil, thrive better, and preduce better grades and healthier fruit than on any soil in the south. It has no floods, no yellow fever, no cholera, no smallpox, no chills, no malaria, no lime water-when other cities around are having cholera epidemics. She has the purest freestone water in the world, and the purest, dryest, and most bracing air of not only any city in the south but in the United States. It is also the best city in the south in which to manufacture all wooden goods, and medium and fine iron goods, or any iron goods above pig iron, bar iron, and bar steel, or any kind of patented goods-iron or wood. She is really the place for capital and brains to locate because they can be healthy and use their brain to best advantage. Atlanta can get pig metal, bar iron and steel, laid down at her door as cheap as Chattanooga or Birming ham. If a Chattanooga or Birmingham ma-chinist or foundryman calls at his home fur-nace or rolling mill for the price of iron, he is told that he shall have it as cheap as he can get it from any place in the world. That means the price of some other place freight added. "If you were to locate a foundry or machine

shop at a furnace or a rolling mill on any line of road, that furnace or mill would make pay somebody else's price with local freights added, and if in Alabama, that local freight would probably be more for twenty miles than than it would be from Birming or Chattanoogs to Atlanta. Then after making your goods you have to local freight them out to one of the cities for a market to make them worth as mench as goods made in the cities. Atlanta can get iron cheaper than any man can get it if located at a furnace on any line of road. All manufactures in every line take this advantage of their home trade. The Atlanta cotton mills sell their goods as cheap in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, as they do in Atlanta, and Block sells his candy as cheap in Macon as he does in Atlanta, and Winship sells his gins delivered in North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi as he does in Fulton county, and the Kennesaw mills sell flour cheaper in Atlanta than they do at their mills in Marietta, as other people's freights to Atlanta are cheaper than they are to Marietta, and they only have to meet competition in each place. Elsas, May & Co, sell their bags cheaper in Nashville than they do in Atlanta, and they only let home trace have bags as cheap as they can lay them down from other points, and rely solely on their convenience to Atlanta buyers to scorre them home trade. This is considered strictly business among all business men, as all places have some drawbacks and a manufacturer considers that he is entitled to the advantages of his home trade to counterbalance these drawbacks.

There is considerable money in a car of iron, and freight is cheap and getting cheaper as roads are completed through new fields. There is always room for mills and furnaces to cut the freight on as valuable a thing as iron when they meet strong comparation and furnace man told me a short time ago that he was delivering iron in Atlanta at the same price he was get-ting for it in Chattanooga. He said he had to do it to meet Birmingham and all the furnaces along the Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee and East and West Alabama railroads. An Atlanta ist and foundryman also told me he was satisfied he was getting iron as cheap as either Chattanooga or Birmingham, and that they would cut the freights when they met compe-tition. Atlanta is closer to the iron and coal beds than Philadelphia is, and Philadelphia handles the iron after it is reduced to pig and bar. You see what makes the price on iron at the furnace and rolling mill is the foreign markets, say for instance, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland Buffalo, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and all iron goods manufacturing towns. Less the freight to those towns or cities, Chattanooga and Birmingham iron is worth less their respective freights to them.

"There are a number of furnaces along the Georgia Pacific, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and East and West railroads, and no deubt will soon be many more. There are several new furnaces talked of now for this territory. They all have to local freight their iron out to Chattanooga or Birmingham hefore they can make it worth Chattauooga or Bir-mingham prices, and they can get to Atlanta as cheap as they can to Birmingham or Chattaneega-hence they fight one another over Athenta trade, and Chattanooga and Birmingham, of course, meet them in Atlanta and won't be whipped out. They can meet them very successas I think you will find freight cheane from Chattaneega and Birmingham to Atlanta than it is from any furnace on any of these reads to either Atlanta, Chattanooga or Birmingham, and to one of these points they are bound to go to get on through rates to the east and west, and to make their goods worth Chat-tanogs and Birmingham prices.

'As to the item of coal, I am informed that Chattanooga gets nearly all her coal from 50 to 100 miles north of her, and if it goes to Chattanooga and stops, the freight is one thing, and if it goes to Chattanooga for reshipment the freight to Chattanooga is only about half what it is if it's for Chattanooga proper, and after it reaches Chattanooga competition makes freight very low: making coal cost Atlanta only about 40 to 50 cents per ton over Chatta

"Now, with the improved engine and boiler of this day, from two to three tons of coal ef this day, from two to three tons of coal per day will give out 100 horse power. This 100-horse power, if used in making fine goods of any kind, will probably employ from 50 to 200 men, owing to what character of work they are men, owing to what character of work they are en, which would only make power of a large factory cost Atlanta from \$1 to \$1.50 per day more than it would Chattanooga or Birmingham. You can offset this many times over in wages paid the men. Any skilled laborer would, on account of health and water for himself and family, jump at the chance to work in Atlanta at 25 to 50 cents per day less, and in some instances, in very high price labor, \$1 per day less than they would in either Chattanooga or Birmingham. I have had many mechanics to tell me they would. Besides, skilled labor, mechanics and brains don't want to locate with miners and furrace laborers. And to verify this talk to a few skilled mechanics of your city and a few railroad engineers that run between all the places.

tween all the places.
"New we will leave iron and take up wooler the wear time ago with goods. I was talking some time ago with a manufacturer of woolen goods, who lives an I operates in Tennessee. He is a very plain, practical, common sense, money making man. He started life a poor boy from the plow han-eles and has grown rich by his industry and common serse management. He has capacity to take hold of and to manage successfully any kind of business from a bank or wholesale job-ling house down to the farm, and is not compolied to invest his capital in woolen mills or to follow that business. He had just been burned out clean, and had a good chance to quit. I asked him if he thought we'll enough of the business to rebuild and stick to it. He said he did, and went at it, and is now running

again. I also asked him where he sold his goods. He said principally to Moore, Marsh & Co., of Atlanta, and that he got his wool mostly in southern Georgia, and got his warps from Georgia and Louisville, Ky., and elsewhere as he could pick them up to best advantages. He is at an inland town, only on some line of milred and nays as much or more one line of railroad, and pays as much or more for coal as Atlanta does. Here is a Tennessee

for coal as Atlanta does. Here is a Tennessee factory bringing wood through Atlanta on leval freight, getting warp all around and probably in Atlanta, and shipping it to Tennessee on local freight, and the goods back to Atlanta on local freight, and making big money. This man don't work for small money. "Now, the great trouble with Atlanta is, she don't employ labor enough to fill her empty houses and produce goods enough that she can sell at first cost. For a city to be truly and solidly great, she has got to do this. Atlanta can't sustain herself by reaching off after other solidly great, she has got to do this. Atlanta can't sustain herself by reaching off after other people's manufacture and shipping it to Atlanta on as high freight as not only Chattanooga, Macon, Athens, Augusta, but as high as Dalton, Gainesville, Elberton, Rome, West Point, and we can soon say Griffin, Newman, Washington, and then go but and meet the very men she buys from, selling the same goods in all the travitors around her to all men of good credit. territory around her to all men of good eredit, only leaving the weak and hazardous trade for

"There is no use for Atlanta to die, if her real estate owners and citizens generally will put their shoulders to the wheel in time and all pull together, for she is certainly the place (on account of health,) to manufacture all medinm and high grade goods, (or goods where there is a large amount of labor expended on a small amount of material) either in wood or ren. In fact, after the log is converted into umber and the ore into pig or bar, she can then buy them in Chattanooga or Birmingham, if necessary and compete with either place in manufactured goods.

"What does a man care about where he makes patiented machinery or goods? He can afford to make them anywhere; for he has no competition. He locates for health, pleasure and good living. It is easy to make Atlanta the Philadelphia of the south, if her people move before some other place gets the lead, for one thing follows another. Her principal real estate owners should get together and have frequent meetings and publish all her advantages to the world in papers throughout the east and vest, devoted to different industries, and of fer some inducements in the way of factory sites and taking some stock, till they can get the ball in motion. Then the thing will run itself, and all property move up 100 and 200 per cent and be on a solid foundation.

"If there could be a locomotive works, a sta-tionary and agricultural engine works, cotton and woolen machinery works, sewing machine works, large carriage, wagon and buggy works, house, hardware, foundry, maleable iron works, stove works, arms and edge tool works. urniture works for fine goods, silverware works, bleeching and print works, etc., estab-lished, it would be the making of the city and on a solid basis at that. Even flanking her on a solid basis at that. Even flanki with railroads wouldn't hurt bad then.

"If a company would buy up the land along the route of the Belt road, and either build the belt themselves or induce some of the roads to do so, they would have all the manufacturing ites to operate on they could desire, and could make money to give away every one-third site o enhance the value of the others, and to get hance to sell lots to operatives and to rent

their present houses.

"There are sufficient advantages in Atlanta to justify my breaking up here to move there. I would gladly subscribe ten per cent of the value of my realty there to a M. and A. road if I could feel that it would give the road from water to water with Atlanta, in permanent

# CONTINUALLY GROWING BETTER. Athens Shows Up Her Record for Five

ATHENS, Ga., January 20.-[Special.]-The ollowing figures were taken from the books of the clerk of council: of the clerk of council: 1881—Total amount of fines, \$2,272.30; num-ber of arrests, white, 212; colored, 329; tracea

ble to liquor, 194. 1882—Total amount of fines, \$1 479.65; num-

ber of arrests, whites, 110; colored, 239; tracea ble to liquor, 126. 1883—Total amount of fines, \$1,367.05; numher of arrests, white, 116; colored, 155; tracei-

4-Total amount of fines, \$1,259: number of arrests, white, 106; colored, 101. 1885—Total amount of fines, \$899.70; num-ber of arrests, white, 59; colored, 79; traccable

1886-Total amount of fines, \$1,131.30; num ber of arrests. white, 52; colored, 122; traceable

liquor, 32. Notwithstanding the fact that Atheus has been increased in population, there has been not only a steady but a marked decrease in lawlessness of all kinds.

# A LETTER FROM THE EX-PRESIDENT. Mr. Davis Acknowledges a Gift From Cap-tain Martin.

HAWKINSVILLE, January 20.—[Special.]—Captain John H. Martin, of this city, has received a letter from ex-President Jefferson Davis. Captain Martin had cut a cane from the spot, near If winville, on which the ex-president and party had encamped the night before their capture, and in acknowled its reception, Mr. Davis writes: and in acknowledge

I know not by what strange chance your letter has remained so long unacknowledged. It certainly was not caused by any want of appreciation of its very gratifying expressions, for which, at this late day, accept my sincere thanks. This cane you sent me is doubly valuable by its association and the care you took to select it. Though connected with a sad misadventure, which has been the theme of many scandalous falsehoods. I cannot remember as other than a crowning misfortune without shape. at remember as once that a shift in the shif

Notes From Columbus. COLUMBUS, Ga. January 29. - [Special.] - Mrs R. E. Lindsay died at her home in Seale this

The jury in the case of the state vs. J. W Livingstone, charged with burglary, has been out since yesterday without agreeing upon a verdict. It is said tonight that the jury stands ten for conviction and one for acquittal. Mrs. Wm. Wood died at her home in this city

Sim Griffin, the colored coroner, held his first inquest today. It was over the body of a negro who died from injuries received by plastering falling on him.

# Insurance Officers Elected.

COLUMBUS, Ga, January 20.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia Home Insurance company was held in this city today. The following were elected directors: T. J. Rhodes Browne, N. N. Curtis, Amory Dexter, J. S. Garrett, G. W. Dillingham, Charles Wise and G. M. Williams. The directors elected the following officers: President, J. Rhodes Browne; secretary, W. C. Coait: treasurer, G. W. Dillingham. A dividend of en per cent, payable semi-annually, was de-

# She Was Glad to Go Home

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 20 .- [Special] - Mr. John Cox, a farmer of Troup county, who came to this city yesterday in search of his wife, who had been absent three weeks, found her today at work in the Eagle and Phenix mills. She gave no cause for leaving home, except that it was a freak, and was very willing to return with her husband.

Do you have occasional attacks of biliousness, with bitter taste, offensive breath, headache, dizziness? Hood's Sarsaparilla contains the best known anti-bilious remedies. Try it

# Electric Lights for Rome ROME. Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—A meeting of citizens was called this morning at the First National bank for the purpose of organizing a company to establish an electric light plant in Rome. The agent of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light company was present. A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration and report tomorrow.

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet childrains, itch, ivy poison, karber's itch,

# BOTH LEGS BROKEN.

HENRY SLEDGE FALLS FROM VINEVILLE BUILDING.

Thought to Be Fatally Injured-Tom Cheatham's Cat State Agricultural Society-The Assaria Work-Alderman O'Connell's Vic-tory-Other Items of Importance.

MACON, GA., January 20 .- [Special.] - Mr. Ed McClaren is having his house reshingled in Vineville. Among the employes engaged in loing the work is John Sedge, an old colored carpenter, who has long been in the trade in Today while at work on the roof he suddenly lest his hold and tumbled to the hard ground beneath. The house is a twostory building, and the distance to the ground is thirty to forty feet.

When he fell a number of persons ran to his relief, but found him unconscious. He was conveyed to a place where he could be taken care of and a physician was summoned. On examination it was found that both his legs were broken by the fall, and he had sustained other injuries that would in all probability prove fatal.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY To Meet in Americus on February 8-The

Programme. MACON, Ga. January 20 .- [Special.]-Colonel E. C. Greer is head over head in work. He is busy trying to make all smooth for the meeting of the State Agricultural association in Americus on February 8.

Colonel Greer authorizes your correspondent to say that all who do t go down on the 7th must be here before 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, as the train leaves at that hour, and that getting here later will be

too late for the meeting.

The city council of Americus have arranged to give the delegates a royal welcome. A committee, consisting of Messrs. W. P. Bart, P. H. Williams and Johnson, will meet the delegates on the cars, and furnish badges to the delegates. After they reach Americus they will be escorted up town in carriages, the procession being headed by the Americus cornet band. Hotel, livery and hack licenses will be suspended during their stay in the city. There is also an excursion over the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad on the programme. and Lumpkin railroad on the programme. At this meeting the permanent location of the state fair will be determined on and other

usiness of importance transacted. Colonel Greer is also getting up railroad passes for the delegates to the forestry concess, which meets at De Funiak Springs, Fla., February 14. He has sent up his list of ap-pointments to Hon. C. B. Pringle, Sanders-

# TOM CHEATHAM'S CAT And Her Record of Sixteen Kittens in Sixteen Months.

MACON, Ga., January 20 .- [Special.] -- Some weeks ago your correspondent called attention to Dr. Tom Cheatham's cat and her wonderful kittens. The old cat is a very quiet and simple old tabbie, that has the free range of the store, Rankin & Co.'s, corner, Third and Mul-berry streets. Beginning with the year she produced three litters of kittens last year, each itter consisting of four young cats. all began to bet on the probability of her bringing a quartette of kittens for every quar-ter of the year. But she was not quite equal to the emergency, consequently the fourth litter arrived a day since, and making just sixteen kittens in sixteen months, and all are exact fac simile re-productions of caterfamilias, All the whole sixteen are alive and doing well. Dr. Cheat-ham is having a beautiful blue ribbon nicely mbroidered to put around the old mother cat's neck.

# THE ASSESSORS' WORK. The Tax Adjusters of Macon on Their Rounds.

MACON, Uat., January 20, [Quantil The city assessors have begun their annual raters. The returns come in slowly, and it will be some time before and it will be some time before assessors get fully organized. It is thought that the tax returns for the current year will exceed ten million dellars. The adjusting of values will be closely and fairly done. Some property has largely increased in value from improvements, and this will go to swell the grand total. This, however, will be somewhat reduced below its empracy value from the reduced below its apparent value from the fact that the authorities are willing to divide the improvements so as to encourage improvements in the city. It has been a prevalent impression that three hundred dollars houseold goods is exempt. A competent attorney as decided that there is no such exemption, and that all property is liable for taxation.

# ALDERMAN O'CONNELL'S VICTORY In Obtaining the Repeal of the Coralli

Ordinance. MACON, Ga., January 20 .- [Special.] - Alderman O'Connell has won a great victory in ob-taining the repeal of the coralling ordinance referring to Mulberry street. The ordinance was passed some months ago, prohibiting farm-ers from feeding or coralling stock on Mulberry between Third and Fourth streets. This ordinnce wrought a severe hardship on retailers on Mulberry, and as soon as elected Alderman O'Connell set to work to secure the repeal of the ordinance. Ably seconded by Alderman Davis be succeeded at the last meeting of council in securing the repeal of the unjust and disrimininating ordinance.

# DOTS AND DASHES.

# Short and Select Stories Arranged in Paragraphs.

graphs.

MACON, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—Mr. A. & Farnes left for his parents' home in Byran, for a ew days rest, this everling.

Williams & Williams have just completed a resulting gold badge, in the shape of a shield, for a nember of the Macon staff of Constitution correscondents. The work was done by Mr. Meyer, an Atlanta boy, long with J. P. Stevens & Co. The ettering and enamelling is very skilfully executed.

Miss Rosa McCrary, of East Macon, is visiting riends in Cochran.

The society for the prevention of cruelty to anisals is growing in number and interest.

B. Heidingsfelder has sold out his store, on the orner of Wharf street and Bridge row, to Messrs. Colff. new comers in Macon. Officer Winters has been placed on guard in East Macon, and the evil doers have been very

et since. clonel A. C. Riley, of Fort Valley, spent the day This merning Sheriff O'Pry scooped in Charles Richardson, the man that stabbed Richardson Hemphill, in Macon, some time in December last.

# CRIMINALS IN DECATUR. A Large Docket-The Visiting Lawvers-

Injunction Cases. Dannerion Cases.

Baineridge, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—
Our superior court met Monday, Hon. R. R.
Bower presiding, W. N. Spencer, solicitorgeneral attending. The criminal docket was
taken up in the forenoon. Tom Daneau,
charged with burglary, was the first offender
tried. Verdiet—guilty. James Burney was
the next victim. He was also found guilty.
John I Barris, J. W. Walters, C. R. Wooten,
D. H. Pens and Captain Hobbs, of Albaire and D. H. Pepe and Captain Hobbs, of Albany, and J. J. Spaulding, of Atlanta, are here. They nave some injunction cases to argue before the udge. Court Reporter J. B. Bussey, of Cathact, is here. The criminal docket is very arge. Hon. I. A. Bush, of Camilla, is in at-

# "Consumption Can Be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Comes, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scorr's EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were bereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emsclation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbe., and are not now needing any medi-

# THE DAILY NEWS BRIEFED.

Milner attributes the recent fire to incendi-

Captain W. G. Raoul is to spend two week There is not a vacant dwelling house in

The city authorities of Newman are setting

Henry Watkins, of Lumpkin county, is dead, aged eighty-five. Carrollton alone has subscribed \$50,000 to the Rome and Carrollton railroad.

Mr. J. O. Scott sold to Mr. H. B. Parks five

The marshal has been busy getting up a list of the male population of Waynesboro between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and reports 375. The negro arrested upon suspicion from his answering so well the description of Abram Putnam, and taken to Milledgeville by Captain Ennis, proved to have been the wrong man and was released by the sheriff.

There is at least one firm in Americus which never grumbles about poor collections. This house does a business of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 per annum, and during their career of over five years in business have lost less than \$700 in all.

Mr. A. A. Willet, of Americus, is in New York looking after his fortune that has lately fallen to him in England. His attorneys have assured him there is but little doubt but he will get his part, which is the fifth of two millions—\$400,000.

Griffin News: Probably the largest law suit that has been witnessed in this country for many years, involving many points and diverse interests, was commenced Monday by filing in the office of the clerk of the superior ed Monday by court about twenty-five petitions in ejectment against the merchants and other residents of Sunny Side, comprising nearly the whole population of that thriving village. The suits are brought in the names of Zachariah T. Dorsey and Mrs. Nancy O. Haddaway, surviving chil dren of John S. Dorsey, who are represented by the powerful combination of legal talent composed of Hall & Hammond, E. W. Ham-mond, F. D. Dismuke and N. M. Collins. It seems that John S. Dorsey, living in Africa district of this county, having provided for his other children, did in 1866 deed a life interest in 291 acres of land to his wife and after her to revert equally to his three young-est children, Zachariah T. Dorsey, Nancy Dor-sey, now Mrs. Haddaway, and Mollie Dorsey, the last being now dead. Mr. Dorsey died somewhat afterward, and was followed to his last rest by his wife in May, 1885. But Mrs. Dorsey, before dying, had sold the land, nine-teen acres of which had been laid out into town lots in the young town of Sunny Side, most of them with either stores or dwelling houses upon them, and the whole property is now valued at a low estimate at \$20,000. petitioners are suing for the rentals and profits since May, 1885, and for the possession of the whole, and it would seem that they have a very strong case.

# The Old Man is Dead.

MONROE, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—Un-cle Billy Smith, the oldest man in Walton county, died yesterday in his 92nd year. He came here when there were but two other white men in the county, and settled with the Indians. He raised a large family of children His posterity number several hundred.

# Albany's River Trade.

ALEANY, Ga., January 20 .- [Special.]-The steamer Ada went to Newton yesterday, and returned today, making a successful initial trip. It is expected that the Ada will augment Albany's trade considerably. The citizens are enthused on the subject of Flint river navigation, and will sustain the Ada Lodged in Jail.

# Rome, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—A little white girl was outraged by a young negro man in this county yesterday. Today a negro answering the description was arrested and ledged in jail.

The Funeral of Colonel Thomas Berry, ROME, Ga., January 29,—[Special.]—The funeral of Colonel Thomas Berry occurred today, and was largely attended. Rev. W. D. Powers, of Macon, preached the funeral ser-

# Len Ogletree Arrested

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]— Len Ogletree, who knocked Burrell Hill in the head on Tuesday, was arrested this morning in Browneville.

# Among the Birds.

From the Covington, Ga., Enterprise Robins and blackbirds have made their apearance in this section.

From the Lumpkin, Ga., Independent. Mr. J. J. Thompson killed thirteen partridges at one shot a few days ago. Robins, are very numerous in this section

ving fine sr ner killed sixty-eight from one tree last Tuesday. From the Brunswick, Ga., Appeal. Robins are coming in quite freely, and the average boy is now "raking and scraping"

every nickle he can find to buy amunition to attend the slaughter. From the Hawkinsville, Ga., News.

# Mr. W. A. Smith, of this county, gathered his gun on the day of the big snow and went out in search of game. He struck the trail of a covey of partridges, and getting the birds in a close bunch, he pulled trigger, killing ten. Pretty good for one shot.

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetters Stomach Bitters are emphaticully a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeable, though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome tha fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled as it usually is, with biliousness and constipaas it totally is, what to the control of the contro

malaria, and a first rate diuretic. The wonder of the age-Salvation Oil for 25: a bottle. It kills all pain. Supreme Court of Georgia.

OCTOBER TERM, 1886.
ATLANTA, January 20, 1887.
Order of circuits, with the number of cases of Nacou disposed of;
Chettakhoochee 16
Patrula 4
Southwester 18
Mr. Robert Hodges was admixed to practice in the supreme court.

Mr. Robert Hodges was admitted to practice in the supreme court.

No. 11. Argument concluded.

No. 12. Reichert vs. Voss. Trover and bail, from city court of Macon. Argued. Lofton & Moore, for plaintiff in error. A. Proudit, by [C. L. Bartlett, for defendant.

No. 13. Strippling vs. state. Selling liquor to a minor, from the city court of Macon. Argued. M. G. Bayne, for plaintiff in error. J. L. Hardeman, solicitor-general, for the state.

No. 2. Rickerson vs. state. Murder, from Bibb. Camp & Anderson, attorney-general; John L. Hardeman, solicitor-general, for the state.

Pending reading of abstract, the court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

# Our Congressman

Our congressman in his patriotic argument on the tailf question often becomes hoarse and his voice husky. Taylor's Cherokee Rem-edy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will relieve him and cure coughs, croup and consumptic

Colgate's "New" Soap Washes better and lasts longer than any other. See big advertisement next Wednesday.

# THE FLAMES AT PLAY.

AUGUSTA VISITED BY A DISAS. TROUS FIRE.

The New Paid Department Put to a Severe Test-A Large Cotton Warehouse on Fire-The Loss Runs Up to \$160,000 - The Com-panies Which Bear the Losses.

Augusta, Ga., January 20 .- [Special.] - At o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the second compartment of Phinizy & Co.'s waretouse, in which was stored about 900 bales of cotton. The fire alarm was immediately turned on, but before the engines could reach the warehouse the whole compartment was one mass of flames. Chief Young, of the fire department, was up in the fifth ward at the time and did not arrive at the fire in fully three minutes. The department men are green, and didn't seem equal to the emergency at such a fire. Together with this, one of the steamers was disabled on account of being clogged with gravel. With all these drawbacks and only one stream on the fire it seemed for a while that the whole warehouse of six compartments, containing four or five thousand bales, would be consumed, but Assistant Chief Roulette soon got the men organized, and they then started to work with a will, and in the course of an hour had the fire under control. The entire department were called out, and have been on duty ever since. It is not expected that the flames can be entirely extinguished till tomorrow, when the cotton will be removed from the warehouse to the river bank, where each bale will be extinguished separately, but there is now no danger of any further damage, as there are fire proof walls between each com-

partment. THE COTTON WAS FULLY INSURED and will be no loss to Phinizy & Co. The total insurance on the warehouse and cotton amounted to \$176,000, in the following companies: Commercial, Union, Royal, Phoenix of London, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Hartford, North American, Home of New York, North British and Mercantile, Williamsburg Southern Mutual, Lancashire, Germa City, Southern Mutual, Lancashire, German American, Guardian, Continental, Queen, Me-chanics, in amounts ranging from \$2,500 to \$25,000 each. It is estimated that the loss will be about \$30,000. This is the second fire the firm have experienced in the pa years. This month, four years ago, 2,500 bales were consumed in the same warehouse, but were insured for \$160,000. The loss was settled upon and adjusted in ten days, and the net proceeds placed to every man's account on their books ready for them to draw for it. One of the firm says that in tendays a new roof will be placed on the walls, and every thing will be in thorough order again. To night's fire will not interfere in the least with the business. There was considerable dissatis faction at first at the working of the paid de partment men, but, considering the stances and their inexperience, they did fairly well. The cause of the fire is unknown.

# SAVE THE RECORDS. Gur Colonial History in Danger of Being Scattered and Lost.

Nearly half a century has now elapsed since the governor of Georgia, in accordance with a resolution of the legislature, appointed Rev. Charles W. Howard, as agent of the state, "to repair to London for the purpose of procuring the colonial records or copies thereof now in the colonial records or copies thereof now in the colonial department of Great Britain, that relate to the settlement and history of this

Mr Howard's mission resulted in the pro curing copies of a vast amount of colonial terial (which has always been kept in the British offices, in reference to Georgia. Fifteen MS. volumes from the office of board of trade; six volumes from the state paper office, and one volume, "A Transcript of Colonial Documents," (17:30-9) from the King's library, twenty-two volumes in all, were the net result of Mr. Howard's labors. These conies, made at a cost of \$6,000 to the net result of Mr. Howard's labors. These copies, made at a cost of \$6,000 to the tate, were committed to the custody of the state, were committed to the custody of the Historical society at Savannah. By orders fam the executive department, they have been temporarily in the possession of Dr. W. B. Stevens, Rev. George White and Colonel C. C. Jones respectively. Each of these gentlemen is well known in connection with Georgia history, the first and last having written histories of the state, and the second having gathered with pains taking care the "tatic." gathered with pains taking care, the "statistics," and also a volume of "historical coilec tions" of the state. Except the three men mentioned, the writer is unable to find that these twenty-two volumes have ever been

From a daughter of Mr. Howard, the writer earns that when the federal army was an preaching Dalton, the volumes, then tempora-rily in the hands of Mr. Howard, who was then living in north Georgia, were sent off in haste to Milledgeville for security. Thence they seem to have afterwards found their way back to Savannah. It was, perhaps, about thi time that the volumes became separated, at least volumes VII., VIII., IX. and XV. of the beard of trade records are no longer with their fellows, and of their whereabouts this deponent saith not. The six volumes from the state paper office are still in the collection, also the reper once are still the conlection, also the transcript from the Royal library. In addition to the volumes mentioned, there are also boxed with them three volumes of the "Journal of the Trustees," 1732-52, and three volumes of the "Minutes of the Common Council of the Trustees" for the same period. How these last mentioned six volumes became part and par-cel of the state's archives does not appear. They originally belonged to the Georgia Historical society, and were by it loaned to Dr. Stevens for his history. They had probably been included with the other histories since that time. All these volumes were, by the governor's order, sent to Atlanta in 1883, by Colonel C. C. Jones, who had last had them in possession. There they remained packed up until recently, whin they were turned over for a time, to the writer for some historical investigations.

But the most singular feature in connection with these histories is, that the state has never had them published, and thereby rendered more permanent, as well as more accessible to the people. Probably not more than one Georgians in a thousand knows that any such records are in existence, and of the few who know of them, hardly half a dozen have had the opportunity and the in clination to examine them with care. Why should the state have spent so much to copy the records and then have stopped short o should the state have stopped short of rendering them in any wise available to the people? Who could go from other parts of the state to Savannah, Milledgeville or Atlanta to examine these manuscripts and collect from

them data for special purposes?
Yet these and other colonial documents from British archives make up nearly all our authentic ante-revolutionary state history. Secretary Barnett's office contains som the legislative enactments from 1755 or '56 and later, nothing earlier. Marbury and Craw-ford's compilation of the laws of Georgia prior to 1800 is not nearly complete. Through the literality of Mrs. De Reune, of Savannah and the editorial care of Colonel Jones, a folio volume of more than 400 pages of colonia acts—1735—1775—was published. These acts are not found in Marbury and Crawford, Wat kins nor any other old legal compilation. Only forty-nine copies of this work were published and there for the American and European li braries. How many Georgia lawyers ever sawa copy of this work? Fortunate, indeed, it has been for us, though terribly annoying to ou forefathers, that all colonial enactments, resolutions, etc., had to be sent to the mother country for confirmation and record. Otherwise, small, indeed, would have been our legacy of

colonial history.

Thus from McCall's History of Georgia (Vol Thus from McCall's History of Georgia (Vol. II, pp. 167-8 and 302-3), we learn that when the British were thought to be approaching Savannah in 1778 Captain John Milton, then secretary of state, by direction of the governor, packed up the records of his department, and removed, first to Purysburgh, thence to Mr. Bryan's residence at the Union, where they remained until the invading army reached Tybec, when Captain M., who had previously disobeyed the governor's order to carry them back

Georgia—carried and deposit Charleston, where they remain Henry Clinton was threatening Henry Clinton was threatening that General Lincoln then ordered Capto again remove them, and they in wagons to Newbern, N. C., and control the care of Governor Nash. After Gates at Cumden and Cornwallist into North Carolina the Georgia reagain removed this time to Maryl they were left until the Maryl they wer they were left until the war clos Captain Pearce, of the Georgia Ca brought them back once more to Ge

Mest of these records now extant the secretary of state's office; a w still in the archives; as to the rema answers: Where?

Thus it appears that nearly all er which we have from the colonial periodene to us via London. Private indivi have done much to preserve parts of decuments, and the Georgia Historical has published, in its four volume is priceless in the state's history. these records would not be of general reader, though of the greate specialists in every department of er gian annals. The question is not merely one of pole

these documents, but of preserving the total destruction with which threatened. Much of the chirography threatened. Much of the chirography in and will soon be so illegible as to large portions of the records practically less. Especially is this true of the six we once clear as the types, are now so reliantly time and defaced by injury, that many was are totally obliterated. One who read the time and defaced by injury, that many was are totally obliterated. One who reals the through new does so at peril to his evisite. But shall these records of the old clean times, the heroic age of Georgia, be thus of fered to perish? Are they not worth present gray are to the decoding the present day, are embalmed in the cled pages? If lost, how could be seen that the could present the present day, are embalmed in the cled pages?

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old pages? If lost, how could wer humiliating, the thought the foreign and sometimes a land, must preserve for Course what the old commonwealth cares not enough for to preserve for herset? Besides the coard recopying would hardly be less than of publishing a moderate edition of

Let us make some estimates of the west The eleven volumes board of trade docum

Allowing the average number of pages to the 

The "Transcript" volume has about.
The accompanying catalogue of B. of F. G. Thus we have a total of. A full MS. page of the B. of T. and also of the S. P. office volumes, contains 35 These pages are not at all full. The stroughest of the board of trade could be seen to the strong trade could be seen to the str ed within three octavo volumes of 500 a m pages each, and the 1,559 pages of the state a

per office could come within two volume even less compass; indeed, the addition of transcript volume to these, would about and them uniform with the first three.
As to the "journal" and the
their pages are never full. Two

MS. folios.

Thus in the compass of eight vo moderate size, the MSS. folios could be as now arranged. But many letters ! mittee, thoroughly conversant with records might bring the who within the compass of five or six moderate dimensions, and thus th uable heirlooms of the past might preserved, but rendered accessible scripts cannot be of value many for stains, defacements and wear a soon destroy them. Custodians in know their value cannot be expected erly care for them. The proper rea dently is, for the legislature to are Will not our perhaps, as the entire cost of this no ublication of colonial records



TONICS, quickly and completely and ENBICHES THE BLOOD. e action of the Liver and Kidneys implexion, makes the skin smooth injure the teeth, cause headache, or product stipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINE cians and Druggists everywhere

Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend Brown's from Bitters as a valuable for enriching the blood, and removing all discovering the blood, and removing all discovering symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DRIZELL, Reynolds, Ind., and the prescribed Brown's from Bitters in case an eneded, and it has proved thoroughly astistant. Mr. Wm. Briess, 28 St. Mary Sc., New Gress, as and those needing a blood purifier.

MR. W. M. St. St. St. Mary Sc., New Gress, and of blood poisoning, and I beartily commend in these needing a blood purifier.

MR. W. M. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Als., and I have been troubled from childhood with the blood and eruption on my face—to both a firm or an interest of the strength of the strengt

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed and into on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORS, MA D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen.

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sepie. ly 2p n r m ATLANTA FEMALE INSTRUCT College of Music WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMENT 1886. The Music and Art Department and pectively under the care of Mr. Constanting



for Pamphiet. DR. SAM'

Por 322 H
Bet. Taggida
hamin reserved
CHPI
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having resident by a
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New England Life Insurance company \$348.90, ex-cess of taxes collected.

An act, approved September 8th, 1879, to pay Owen Smith for services as an employe at the capt-

Hill.
A resolution, approved September 8th, 1883, to pay \$1,000 for an oil painting of Governor Jenkins; a like appropriation, August 23d, 1883, to pay for a jainting of Governor Stephens.
A resolution, approved December 23d, 1884, to pay T. W. Grimes, solicitor general, \$125, due him too salary.

A resolution, approved December 23d, 1884, to pay T. W. Grimes, solicitor general, \$125, due him ior salary.

A resolution, approved October 5, 1885, to pay \$216 for matting, etc., in the halls and lobbies of the renate and house.

A resolution, dated October 6, 1885, to pay J. T. Taylor \$150 for indexes to journals.

A resolution, approved October 8, 1885, to pay \$75 for an artificial limb for George W. Hammock.

The records of the executive and treasury departments show, as I am informed by the treasurer and the secretaries of the executive department, that all these apprepriations, although in terms payable "out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriations and paid without reference to whether there would be a surplus after paying other apprepriations.

The large appropriations of \$65,516.83 and \$12,-358.70 made by the act of September 4, 1883, to complete the new buildings at the lunatic asylum, and to construct new gas works, etc., were paid, as needed, in 1881 and 1885, although there was a deficiency each of those years of nearly \$200,000 which lad to be met by negotiating temporary loans.

It thus appears that it had been the uniform and

It thus appears that it had been the uniform and

loans.

It thus appears that it had been the uniform and long continued practice of the executive and treasury departments prior to the passage of the act under consideration to treat appropriations payable out of "any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated," as practically unconditional appropriations and not dependent on there being a surplus in the treasury after other appropriations had been provided for. No rule is better settled than that, in case of ambiguity or doubt as to the construction of a statue, the uniform and contemporaneous construction of the executive department is decisive. The reason of this rule is apparent—it being an irressible prasumption that if the legislature was dissatisfied with executive construction it would so declare. It is very clear that it would not pass new statutes identical in phraseology with former laws which had received a definite and uniform executive construction. In support of the rule referred to, numerous authorities might be cited. See U. S. vs. Graham, 110th U. S. Reports, 29; 113th U. S. Reports, 568; the Laura; 114th U. S. Reports, 411; 14th Court of Claims Reports, 481; U. S. vs. Moore, 95 U. S. Reports, page. 760.

From what has been stated the conclusion is inevitable. The act, in my opinion, makes an appopriation payable after the first day of January,
its-f, out of any money then in the treasury
which has not been appropriated or set
apart for some special object,
as, for example the school fund or money deficated to the payment of the bonded debt of the state.
Of course no warrant on the treasury should be
drawn until the condition specified in the second
proviso to the twelfith section of the act is fully and
satisfactorily performed. Very respectfully,
CLIFFORD ANDERSON,
Attorney General.

Ammonia: or Hartshorn.

The original source of supply of ammonia was camel's dung. It is found in the refuse

matters of men and animals, and especially in

the urine. It is this that produces the pun-

gent and sickening odor in urinals and neg-

lected stables. It is, in its concentrated form.

peculiarly destructive to the delicate tissues

of the animal economy. The action of ammonia on the sensitive membranes of the eye

is the most prominent cause of blindness in

horses. Animals that are confined in close sta-

bles, where manure is allowed to accumulate

in considerable quantity, are, in addition to

blindness, peculiarly liable to diseases of the

lungs and the kidneys, from the action of am-

monia. The effect of this drug seems to be

cumulative, and when taken into the stomach

in small doses repeatedly it is easy to conceiv

that its action must be irritating to the coating

of the stomach, and to those far more sensitive

membranes that line the passage of the urinary

Ammonia is used in the manufacture of some

baking powders, and probably one half the

cans of baking powders on grocers' shelves

contain it. If you get the pungent fumes of

ammonia, discard the baking powder. There are plenty of baking powders in the market

that are made only from pure cream of tartar

and bicarbonate of soda, with a little flour or

starch combined as a preservative. Buy only

baking powders that have printed guarantees on the labels, or in the circulars contained in the cans. No honest dealer in any class of goods intended as food, or to enter into foods, will refuse to furnish with each package the correct formula from which the goods are

made. Every consumer has a right to know

what he is using as food. We always refuse to buy goods of any kind that are branded pure

strictly pure, or absolutely pure, unless in ad-

dition we are as plainly informed of just what

they are made; and we think this rule is always a safe one.

apparatus.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

Attorney General



now extant

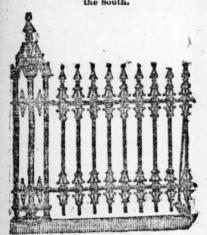
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No home on earth can afford to e without one. Impossible for

use in every village, town and y should be protected by them. ed by the chiefs of fire department and the insurance men generally throughout the south. They are adopted and in use by the Atlanta fire department, the department of Lexington, Ky., and have been ordered by the principal fire departments of the chief cities of the south.

We refer, relative to the power and efficiency of We refer, relative to the power and efficiency of hese annihilators, to the members of the General taxembly of the state of Georgia; also, His Excelency Governor Gordon, who witnessed a practical est of same in Atlanta December 15, 1886.

All orders promptly filled by addressing the company. Live, active and energetic men desired in every county as agents. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to the right men.

Address for further information and book of estimonials and important information regarding fres. THE HAND FIRE ANNIHILATOR CO., 2634 Whitehall street (Chamberliu, Johnson & Co. Building). Atlanta, Ga.

Building), Atlanta, Ga.



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A FRIEND IN NEED. A

Or. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter, Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external inuries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS-TRY IT.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.-TO THE SUPE TEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPE For Court of said county: Your petitioners W. S. Jordan, of Atlanta, Ga., L. B. Elliott, of Chatta nooga. Tenn, and E. F. Furner, of Fort Smith, Ark, respectfully solicit a charter, for the purpose of in-corporating petitioners and successors, under the name of "The South Atlantic Detective Agency," or 20 years, with the privilege of renewal accord-

The object of this corporation is the protection of I fe and property, and the suppression of crime, and as incident thereto, the contracting for and receiving rewards in money and other articles of value, for the services rendered, in the attainment of this

Object.
Petitioners desire the right to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, to make by-laws binding on their own members, not inconsistent with the laws of Georgia and of the United States, to receive donations by gift or will, to purchase and

to receive donations by gift or will, to purchase and hold such property real or personal as is necessary to the purpose of their organization, and do all such acts as are necessary for the legitimate execution of this purpose.

The amount of capital to be employed by petitioners is five thousend dollars, of which sum five hundred dollars has been actually paid in and their principal office is to be in the city of Atlanta, in said county, with the privilege of establishing branch offices in other citles, and appointing agents in any part of the state.

READ & CANDLER,

Atterneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office this 12th January, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
A true extract from the records of Fulton Supe rior Court. jan14—4t fri C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, I onin ville Ry
Bet Third and Fourth, Utility III.
Aregularly educated and tegally canalides physician and the
most successful, as his practice will prove
Cures all forms of PRIVATE
CHRONIO and SERUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhoa and Impetency.
Spermatorrhoa of prota given excesse in each protate of part her result of self-abuse in youth, given excesse in each

Spermintourtheen and Impotency, as the result of self-show in youth, assumed extreme in an arrest pars, or other causes, and producing some of the fell-wing effects five vomesses. Sendini Reinbeiner, fuglist these dowing effects five vomesses. Sendini Reinbeiner, the production of the fell wind places, and the fell wind locary. Physical Bosar, Pimples on Pace, Avendin to Eccley of Fernal-actionation of Ideas, Lors of Saxual Power, &c., renderion marriage improper or unbianty, ere thereight under parameter of the property of the property

PRIVATE COUNSELOR of NO pages, sent to any address, scoursly socied, for there's (3) cents. Should be read by all. Asidress as above, the begins from 8 A. M. to 9 P. H. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. H.

THE SCHOOL SECURED. ATTORNEY - GENERAL ANDERSON RENDERS HIS OPINION.

And Clears the Way for the Erection of the School of Technology-The City Ready with Her Con-tribution- All the Money Held Payable on Demand-The Opinion in Full.

The school of technology which Atlanta has The school of technology which Atlanta has been hankering after for so long is now certain to be built and built without delay. The last bar to the speedy consummation of this much desired and was removed by the attorney general "yesterday, who, after examining minutely into the authorities affecting the legality of the payment, of the state's appropriation to the fund under the terms of the

affecting the legality of the payment, of the state's appropriation to the fund under the terms of the legislative act, has finally decided that there is no difficulty whatever in the way. The matter has hung in suspense for quite a while awaiting the issue of his havestigation. Other duties and the necessi of visiting a distant city on business which could not be deferred, have prevented the earlier announcement of the result of his deliberations. His opinion furnished the executive yesterday, which will be found below ils clear and exhaustive and will be found below, is clear and exhaustive and sets all doubt upon the subject forever at rest. The attorney-general holds that unless the legislature meant to trifle, which he cannot believe, especially in view of the particular history of this act, they

intended the appropriation to be paid and he perceives no legal objection to its payment.

As soon as it was announced yesterday that the opinion had been rendered, and that its contents were favorable to the hopes of the friends of the measure, Colonel S. M. Inman, of the commission, telegraphical to Colonel N. E. Harris the observations. telegraphed to Colonel N. E. Harris, the chairman, at Macon. He requested him to call a meeting of the commissioners without delay to decide upon the precise portion of the city where the school shall be located, and suggested that the same be

held in Atlanta on Monday next.

Of a number of proposed sites examined with an eye to the location of the institution it is understood that the choice of the commission will probably lie between one on the Boulevard, another near Peters Park, and a third in the neighborhood of the Grant park. Colonel Inman called upon the governor in the course of the afternoon and together they rode out and surveyed several lots with a view of gathering an idea of their relative

merits for the purpose.

Mayor Cooper held a conference with the governor late in the afternoon in reference to the ernor late in the afternoon in reference to the matter, and ascertained from him that the warrants for the amount of the state's appropriation would be forthcoming when required. The mayor also saw Mr. Imman and assured him that the city would be ready with her part of the fund. It is understood that a meeting of the council will be called at an early day to consumate the sale of the fifty thousand dollars worth of Atlanta gas stock upon which the money is to be raised. The sale was to have taken place earlier but has been delayed, pending the action of the attorney genelayed, pending the action of the attorney gen-

It is likely that the commission will select a site next week. Mr. Inman thinks the prospects very attering. Plans for the work have been already submitted and the school will, ere long be num-bered among the great Atlanta institutions.

The opinion of General Anderson, above referred

The opinion of General Anderson, above referred to follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20, 1887—His excellency John B. Gordon: Sir: Both you and the comptroller general having requested my opinion as to the proper construction of the twelfth section of the "act to establish a technological scoool," etc., I have given the subject, in view of its great importance, much thought and careful consideration. The section, inquestion, reads as follows:

"Be it further enacted, etc., that the sum of \$55,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the establishment of said school, and to carry this act into effect, the governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer of the state in favor of said commission for such parts of said sum as may be applied for in writing from time to time as said work progresses. Provided, this sum shall only be available after the first day of January, 1887, and shall then be paid only out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Provided, further, that this sum is appropriated. Provided, further, that this sum is appropriated with the understanding that it shall pay all the cost of grounds, buildings, machinery, tools and appliances necessary for the establishment of said school and its operations for one year; and should the commission find the same finsufficient for this purpose, they shall, before any purchases are made, report that fact to the governor, and in that event ne warrant shall issue for any part of the sun appropriated."

The particular question submitted to me or solution is, what is the meaning of the clause, "and shall then be paid only out of any funds in the The particular question submitted to me for solu-tion is, what is the meaning of the clause, "and shall then be paid only out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated?" Does it mean that the sum specified shall only be paid out of any surplus in the treasury after all other appro-printions have been paid or provided for? Or do the words "otherwise appropriated" refer to funds or money didicated to special objects? In the construction of a statute, the intention of the legislature in passing it must govern! but

In the construction of a statute, the intention of the legislature in passing it must govern? but the popular idea that resort can be had to the opin-ions or statements of individual members of that body or to what was said in debate, for the pur-pose of ascertaining its intention, is altogether fallacious, In Aldridge vs. Williams, 3 Howard's Repts. p. 24, Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the decision of the supreme court of the United States, 8835:

says:

"In expounding this law, the judgment of the court, cannot, in any degree, be influenced by the construction placed upon it by individual members of congress in the debate which took place on its passage, nor by the motives or reasons assigned by them for supporting or opposing amendments that were offered. The law, as it passed, is the will of the majority of both houses, and the only mode in which that will is spoken is in the act itself; and we must gather their intention from the language there used, comparing it, when any ambiguity exists, with the laws upon the same subject, and looking, if necessary, to the public history of the times in which it was passed." See also to the same effect, the United States vs. the Union Pacific Raifroad Co. 19st U. S. Repts, p. 72. Referring, then, to the "language used" in the statute under consideration, the inquiry affects, what particular "funds" or money in the treasury can be properly said to be "otherwise appropriated?" The money derived from the necessary in the treasury can be properly said to be "otherwise appropriated." The money derived from the seep specially appropriated or "set apart" for the support of public schools. The legislature has not appropriated a certain sum for this object without reference to the sources whence it is derived, but it has appropriated the particular money which comes into the treasury from certain designated directions.

All such money, therefore, is specially appro-"In expounding this law, the judgment of the

rived, but it has appropriated the particular money which comes into the treasury from certain designated directions.

All such money, therefore, is specially appropriated. So the particular money arising from the sale of public property and from the sale of the new bonds recently issued has been sacredly dedicated to the payment of the bonded debt of the state. Money derived from these sources cannot be used in paying a warrant drawn on "funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." Why? Because that particular money has been "otherwise appropriated," viz.: to pay the public debt. But has any particular source, been appropriated or "set apart" to pay the salaries of public officers or legislative expenses? These and other like demands are payable out of the general resources of the treasury or in the treasury appropriated. "In fact, every appropriation is payable out of money or funds "money otherwise appropriated." In fact, every appropriation is payable out of money or funds "money otherwise appropriated." In fact, every appropriated, and if payable generally, no money which has already been "otherwise appropriated." In fact, every statute which makes an appropriated on the which has already been "otherwise appropriated." In fact, every statute which makes an appropriated on the property applied to its payment, but the fact of the payable out of money or funds "not otherwise appropriated." In fact, every statute which makes an appropriated on the visit of the payable out of money or funds "not otherwise appropriated." In fact, every statute which makes an appropriated on the visit of the payable out of money or funds "not otherwise appropriated." This being so it is difficult to perceive how, giving expression in words to what a law already means, by implication, can change its constituction.

The only difference, the refore, between a act basite reforements for the payable and of the payabl

law already means, by implication, can change its construction.

The only difference, therefore, between an act having reference to no particular fund, which makes an appropriation payable, in terms, out of "money not otherwise appropriated" and a similar act which omits those words, is that the first expresses what the other implies.

The former is the usual form of appropriation acts in congress and in many if not most of the sistes. Judge, Lawrence, for many years, the first comptroller of the United States treasury, says; if the usual words are: "That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." Again he says "the exercises of the construction of the sum of the size appropriated my be unnecessary, since a general appropriated for a given object. In this view, the expression is only used to exclude a conclusion which otherwise might result in the repeal of a treevious appropriate after act." (See 2d vol. 18. 18.

appropriated for a given object. In this view, the expression is only used to exclude a conclusion which otherwise might result in the repeal of a previous appropriation act." (See 3d vol. U. S. 1st comptroller's decis. pp. 337-6) I have found no case, aftervery extensive examination and research which puts a different construction on the language in question. The supreme court of lowa has given, sub-tantially, the same meaning to the words "not otherwise appropriated." In 3d lowa on page 471 the court says:

On a warrant, payable like those, from any money "not otherwise appropriated." what do the words, "not otherwise appropriated." what do the words, "not otherwise appropriated." mean a "e" of the statute (code sec. 454) allows a tax for schools and for roads, within certain amounts, and semetimes for special purposes. These furds may, in some sense, be said to be appropriated. The most that the above language in the warrants can mean is that they are not to be raid from those or similar special funds. It might be said, truly chough, that when payable from the general re-

THE SUPREME COURT.

sources of the county, the warrant may be drawn without such words or qualification. This is true enough, and yet what effects has the addition of those words, but to express the idea that they are not to be paid from those special funds."

This decision is cited with apparent approval, in 77th New York Rejorts on page 50. Substantially to the same effect is a decision of the supreme court of Louisiana in construing an act of the legislature of that state, see. 6th La. An. p. 68.

Resson and authority therefore, concur in giving the words, under consideration, the interpretation I have indicated.

But there is another view of the matter which must be decisive. An examination of the acts of the legislature of this state from 1872 down to October 13th, 1883, when the act to establish a school of technology was passed, shows that the following acts and resolutions were passed and adopted, in each of which the amount appropriated was payable, "out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated," viz:

A resolution, approved August 25th, 1872, appropriating \$18,000 to purchase 3,000 copies of the code; a resolution approved August 27th, 1872, to pay the Rogers' locomotive and machine works, \$2,561.60, for four engines and two cylinders; also \$7,022.04 to pay Job Jackson balance due for a car bought for the Western and Atlantic railroad.

An act, approved February 27th, 1877, to pay the New England Life Insurance company \$348.90, excess of taxes collected.

An act, approved September 8th, 1879, to pay DECISIONS RENDERED TUESD AY JANUARY 18, 1887.

Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hons muel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices-Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, S. C. Reporter,

Weed vs. Knorr, adm'r, et al. Equity, from Chatham. Wills. Estates. Construction. Res Adjudicata. (Before Judge Adams.) [Jackson, C. J., being disqualified, Judge Clarke, of the Atlanta Circuit, was appointed to variety in his tread.]

Jackson, C. J., being disqualified, Judge Clarke, of the Atlanta Circuit, was appointed to preside in his stead.]

Clarke, J.—A will contained the following items: "I devise and bequeath to Augustus P. Wetter, the husband of my granddaughter, Sarah Alberta C. T. Wetter, all of my property, both real and personal, which may remain after the payment of my just debts, to hold said property in trust for the sole and separate use of my said granddaughter, Sarah Alberta, free from the debts, liabilities and contracts of her present or any future husband, during her natural life. In further trust to convey the same, during the natural life of the said Sarah Alberta, from time to time, to such persons, in such portions, and on such considerations, as she may in writing request. In further trust, upon her decease, to make such disposition of said property as she may, by any writing of a testamentary character, direct. In further trust, should she die intestate, to hold such property for the benefit of such persons as may, at the time of her said decease, come under the designation of her next of kin by the statute of distributions at that time in force in the State of Georgia."

Held that, under the power contained in the will, the trustee was authorized to convey the property in fee simple, upon the written request of the granddaughter of the testatrix. By the words, "during the natural life of the said Sarah Alberta," it was the purpose of the testatrix to fix the time during which the trustee should exercise the power of sale prescribed, and not to limit the estate which he might convey to an estate during the life of the granddaughter.

(a). In the interpretation of wills, the intention of the testator shall be deligently sought for, and effect given to the same so far as may be certified. Owen Smith for services as an employe at the capitol.

A resolution, approved October 13th, 1879, to pay H. I. G. Williams 8600 for transcribing and binding certain books.

A resolution, approved October 14th, 1879, to pay expenses of a committee of the legislature in accompanying the remains of Senator Clement to Montgomery county.

A resolution to pay J. W. Burke & Co. the sum of \$1,200 for 300 copies of Harris's digest of the supreme court reports, approved August 31st, 1881, to pay the heirs of John Caldwell \$100 for a lot of land.

An act, approved September 4, 1883, appropriating \$65,546.85 to complete new buildings at the lutation and the sum of \$1,250 for \$1,00 for a lite size oil painting of Hon. B. H. Hill.

A resolution, approved September 8th, 1883, to

(a). In the interpretation of wills, the intention of the testator shall be deligently sought for, and effect given to the same so far as may be consistent with the rules of law. Each will must be construed for itself, and in large part depends upon its own terms and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the testator. Code, \$2456; 8 Ga., 34; 15 Id., 123; 34 Id., 401; 38 Id., 566; 72 Id., 850; 4 Kent's Com., 26; 2 Bl. Com., 121.

121.
(b) The decision in Wetter, trustee, vs. Walker, 62 Ga., 42, in so far as it apparently conflicts with these views, is obiter dictum. (c) A testator may, by his will, make any disposition of his property not inconsistent with the laws or contrary to the policy of the state. Code, \$2399; 40 Ga., 18.

Judgment reversed.

Geo. A. Mercer, for plaintiff in error. Richards & Heyward; Jos. A. Cronk; T. M. Norwood; Lester & Ravenel, for defendants.

King et al. vs. Sparks. Complaint, from Jones. Principal and Agent. Fraud. Torts. Notice. Promissory Notes. Drafts. (Before Judge Lawson.)

[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case, on account of providential cause.]

Blandford, J.—1. Where one personauthorized another to sign his name to a note for \$500, and the latter, instead of so doing, signed a note for \$1,100, the principal was not bound thereby. The agency was a special one, and the signing of a draft for a larger amount was not authorized and did not bind the principal. It was, therefore, error to charge [that, if K. authorized G. to sign his name to a note for \$500, and G. abused his authority and signed K's name to a note for a larger amount than K. authorized, and a third party took it without notice, K. would be liable. Story Ag., § 17: Code, § 2196; 39 Mich., 644.

laura; 114th U. S. Reports, 411; 14th Court of Claims Reports, 481; U. S. vs. Moore, 55 U. S. Reports, page. 760.

Confirmatory of the views already presented, is the significant fact that in the case of the new capitol the legislature of 1882-3, in making an appropriation for its construction which it intended should be paid only out of surplus funds in the treasury did not make it payable out of "any money" not otherwise appropriated." That intention was expressed in plain words. The act making the appropriations, provided in terms, that it was payable only out of any "surplus" remaining in life treasury. That some "egistature passed several appropriation acts in which the appropriation was made payable from funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriation acts in which the appropriation why was the latter word used in the act making provision for the new capito?

With this notable instance of an appropriation payable out of surplus funds only, tresh in the recollection of the legislature which passed the act to establish a school of technology, it is difficult to believe that it would, in making an appropriation, for the latter, have departed from the expressive phrasology used in relation to the former, if the two appropriations were intended to be alike in character."

Nor is it reasonable to suppose that the general assembly, after appointing a committee to visit and inquire into the workings of similar institutions in the northern states, and, after spending a large part of two sessions in its consideration, would have passed the measure in such shape that whilst it authorized the governor to appoint immediately a commission to select a site and accept donations, and make contracts for the erection of building, etc., nevertheless made no available appropriation for the consummation of the enterprise. Such a construction which leads to unreasonable and abourd results is to be avoided. It seems to the consummation of statutes that a construction which leads to unreasonable and abourd results is to be avoi R. authorized, and a third party took it without notice, K. would be liable. Story Ag.,
§ 17; Code, § 2196; 39 Mich., 644.

2. Money having been advanced on such a
draft to and for the benefit of the person who
first signed it as drawer, and who also signed
the name of another thereto, the person advan-dig it was chargeable with notice as to the
genuineness of the paper.

3. The principle that, where one of two innocent persons must suffer by the act of a
third person, he who put it in the power of the
third person to inflict the injury must bear the
loss, does not apply in this case, because the
third person, who did the injury, did so of himself and without warrant or authority from
any one. 6 Wall., 80-83.

Judgment reversed.

Key & Preston, by J. H. Lumpkin; R. V.
Hardeman; Lanier & Anderson, for plaintiffs in
error.

Hardeman & Davis, for detendant.

Fort et al. vs. Martin Tobacco Co. et al. Injunction and Receiver, from Floyd. Assignments. Laws. (Before Judge Branham.)
[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case, on account of providential cause.]

Blandford, J .- 1. Where an assignment for the benefit of creditors was made, and the schedule or list of creditors thereto attached did not show that it was full and complete, and the affidavit thereto did not so state, but stated that it was just and true, the assignment was void. Being void, the assignment could not be perfected after the filing of a bill by creditors to set it aside. Acts 1884-85, pp. 100, 101.

2. The schedules of assets of the assignor and of his creditors should be sworn to separ-

ately.

Judgment affirmed. Forsyth & Hoskinson; C. N. Featherston, for plaintiffs in error. C. A. Thornwell; Dean & Ewing, for de-

Morrison et al. vs. Markham. Complaint, from

Morrison et al. vs. Markham. Complaint, from Morgan. Interest and Usury. Title. (Before Judge Lawson.)
[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case, on account of providential cause.]
Blandford, J.—Where, in 1882, a husband and wife, being indebted to another, made to him a deed to secure the money, and he executed to them a bond, whereby he agreed to reconvey the land within three years if the money should be paid to him, together with \$120 annually as rent, the debtors retaining possession of the land; and where the uncontradicted testimony showed that the intention was to secure the debt with twelve per cent interest thereon, and that the rent named in the contract was really twelve per cent interest on the indebtedness, and was called rent to evade the indebtedness, and was called rent to evade the usury laws, the title was tainted with usury and was void. Code, § 2057. Judgment reversed. Calvin George; Foster & Butler, for plaintiffs

McHenry & McHenry, for defendant.

Partee vs. Dickson. Certiorari, from Morgan. Possessory Warrant. (Before Judge Law-[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case, on

account of providential cause.]
Blandford, J.—Where an owner of land al lowed another to have the use of it for one year for clearing it, and the latter, finding that he could not cultivate the land, let a third person have it, who cultivated it until July, when the owner of the land drove off his hands and afterwards gathered the crop by picking out the cotton: Held that a possessory warrant would not

lie for such cotton. Judgment reversed. Calvin George, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Fester & Butler, for defendant.

Eutanks vs. Brunson & Dennard. Appeal, from Houston. New Trial. (Before Judge Simmons.)
[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case, on account of providential cause.]
Blandford, J.—The only question in this case being one of fact, as to which the testimony was conflicting, and the jury having determined the issue, and the presiding judge baving refused a new trial, this court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed'
R. N. Holtzelaw, by W. S. Wallace, for plain tiff in error.

Duncan & Miller, W. Brunson, Jr., for defendants.

vs. Trustees of the Academy of Richmond County et al. (judgment affirmed) will appear later. In the latter case, the opinion has not yet been handed down from the bench.

# BILIOUSNESS

Which May be Termed An Affection of the Liver, And can be cured by that grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary organs,

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# ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD

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TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains

Saura Barra	Daily.			
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.	No. 3.		
ome sst Rome oimes oiders oiders hambers ew Bethel mmit rooks ake Creek yars	7.05 " 7.16 " 7.27 " 7.41 " 57.2 " 8.00 : 8.05 " 8.13 "	3.00 p. m. 3.05 " 3.16 " 3.27 " 3.41 " 3.52 " 4.00 " 4.13 " 4.40 p. m		
NORTH BOUND.	No. 2.	No. 4.		

BrooksLake Creek	8.05 "	4.00 " 4.05 " 4.18 " 4.40 p. m
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NORTH BOUND.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	9.38 " 9.51 " 9.56 " 10.04 " 10.11 " 10.23 " 10.36 " 10.47 " 11.00 a.m.	5.20 p.m. 5.33 " 5.51 " 5.56 " 6.04 " 6.11 " 6.23 " 6.35 " 6.47 " 7.00 p.m.

Cedartown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the E. T., V. & G. R. R. at Rome.
J. D. WILLIANSON, J. H. GARNER, Superintendent.

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A TEN pound Sirioin, medium or well-done, will be reduced to nine pounds and eight ounges of Rental man, snowing a loss of eight ounces of while this loss is five per cent of the order weight, it shows the very small LOSS OF BUY ENTEN PER CENT. OF JUICE.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED GIROULARS AND PRICE LISTS. jan15-dly-mon wed fri-wky eow

CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO the superior court of said county:—
The petition of W. A. Hemphill, C. W. Hunnicutt, Jacob Haas, H. B. Tompkins, John A. Colvin Louis Gholstin, C. A. Collier, O. C. Fuller, A. Haas and Hoke Smith shows that they have associated together for the purpose of doing a general business in real estate. They desire to buy, sell, improve, lease or rent real estate of any and all character, improved and unimproved, for cash or on time, to each other and to others, to aid purchasers in building houses, and in improving property, to

time, to each other and to others, to aid purchasors in building houses, and in improving property, to accumulate profit or to declare dividends, to borrow and to loan money.

They desire a charter to be granted to them, their successors and assigns, for the purpose of conducting the business hereinbefore stated, the name of their corporation to be the

"GEORGIA REAL ESTATE COMPANY."

The principal office of the company will be in the city of Alta "a. The capital stock of the company will be one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars, with authority on the part of a majority of the stockholers, to increase the same from time to time to such an extent as may be deemed necessary for the corporate purposes, not, however, to exceed three hundred thousand (\$800,000.00) dollars.

Your petitioners pray an order incorporating the "GEORGIA REAL ESTATE COMPANY" for the purposes hereinbefore particularly set forth, and with such other powers and privileges as are conferred by the code of Georgia upon corporaconferred by the code superior courts.

HOKE & BURTON SMITH,
Petitioners Attorneys

Filed in office January 19, 1887, C, H. Strong, C S. C. A true copy as appears of record in the office jan 20 d 5t fri Clerk Supreme Court.

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WANTET-YOUNG MAN TO DO OFFICE WORK. Address, giving reference, P. O. Box

WANTED-A COMMERCIAL MAN, WHO HAS had some experience in the liquor trade, to canvass the city of Atlanta for our famous Lima Juice and Cherry Crdial, and Old Dominion Bitters. The sale of these goods cannot be prohibited anywhere. They sell most readily in prohibition towns, cities and states. Large commissions paid. A live, energetic man, who takes hold of these goods can readily make money in Atlanta and subunbs. Address J. K. Langdon, Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED-PAINTERS ON WAGON WORK. AP-ply at once to White Hickory Wagon Works at East Point, Ga. WANTED-A RELIABLE PATTERN MAKER.
Apply to Montgomery Iron Works, Montgomers, Ala.

WANTED-MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, TO confirm structions for lot to help to pay postage. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland VI.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES.

WANTED-SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN process store, or would drum the city trade for reliable house. References furnished. Address Business, Lawrenceville, Ga.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter: Willing to work afternoon for the practice or all day for enough to pay board. S., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or fitraveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house by a young man twenty-two years old. Can give best of references. Address J. W. T., care Constitution. fri sun

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABits, a position in some good business; has fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Address at once, George P. Brinson, Millner, Ga. 32. W ANTED-POSITION IN INSURANCE OR real estate office to learn business. Practical bookkeeper. First-class reference. Address F. C., F. C. Box 27, city.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED-SITUATION TO WORK MORNINGS for board, sewing, as nurse, chambermaid or light house work. Active work preferred. L., this

WANTER-2 OR MORE YOUNG MEN BOARD ers at 25 Markham street. Terms reasonable. BOARDERS WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY having two spare rooms, in the best part of the lity. Two gentlemen with their wives, or single entlemen willing to room together. Board first lass; references exchanged. Address "R," Constitution office. GOOD BOARD-LARGE ROOMS, HOT AND Gold bath; central; No. 9 Houston street; terms

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

POAST THEM AT HOME—SHELL OYSTERS BY the barrel, bushel or peck can be had at the Little Delmonico, No. 20 South Broad street, near For. SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAND SAW IN first-class order; sold only because the room it occupies is wanted for other purposes. A bargain can be had in this saw. It can be seen in operation. Apply at the Constitution office.

FOR SALE--Real Estate.

(\* W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE-I WILL SELL I. a bargain for cash in a first class Decatur street store, running through from Decatur to Linestreet, opposite the ladies' entrance of the Kimbalthouse. This is a gilt edge, central site, Needs no word painting. Come in. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house.

house.

BUY YOU A HOME—FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL sell you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house.

TOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Colonel P. W. Alexander in Marietta, Ga. For terms apply to M. G. Whitlock, Marietta, or George H. Fontaine, Columbus, Ga.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST In E COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTIng between I. C. Bandman and D. F. and S.
Meyer, trading as I. C. Bandman & Co., has this
day been dissolved, the interest of D. F. and S.
Meyer having been purchased by Leon Meyer, who
will, in connection with I. C. Bandman, continue
the tfunk manufacturing business under the same
name and style as heretofore, namely, I. C. Bandman & Co.

21. The Bands By.

man & Co.

W SORND BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY
address, the simplest and best forms of blank
deeds, blank mortgages, and blank bonds for title
upon receipt of sixty cents per quire.

G w If
RUNCLAD NOTES, WAIVING ALL THE RIemptions, including garnishment of wages, etc. RONCLAD NOTES, WAIVING ALL THE REemptions, including garnishment of wages, etc.,
and either with or without the mortgage clause, as
preferred, and printed so as to be used in any state,
sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of sixty
cents for a book of 100 notes, or thirty-dre cents for
a book of fifty notes. These forms of notes are pronounced the best in existence, and we have letters
stating that they bring the money when other
forms fail. Send money in two cent stamps or
postal notes, and state whether the mortgage clause
is wanted. Address the Constitution, Atlanta, Gar

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND popular line of proprietary medicines. Has been extensively advertised for thirty years. A large fortune has been realized by present proprietor, who on account of divaged are wither to tor, who, on account of advanced age, wishes to retire from the care incident to so large a business. One firm has been selling from \$25,000 upwards of these remedies, others in proportion. For particulars address T. E. Hanbury, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 88. WANTED-A SILENT PARTNER WITH TWO thousand dollars capital to develop garden and dairy farm eight miles from city. Address Faimer, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

O<sup>N</sup> A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER: WILL HOLD AS collateral to notes, stocks, bonds, diamonds, etc.; everything strictly private; only first-class need ap-ply. Chas. C. Nelson, 16% Whitehall st. fr sun tu tf A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON improved city property. Terms low. Rooms and 33 Gate City Bank building.

BUILDING MATERIAL,

CHINGLES! SHINGLES:—ALLMAN & LADD, Mobile, Alabama, Manufacturers of and dealers in Sawn and Split Cypress Shiegles. Sawn Shingles a specialty. Correspondence invited, jan1 Im WANTED--Miscellaneous.

ANTED-TWO SECOND HAND SHOW CASES in good order. State where they can be seen address B. E., Constitution office.

TRAYER-TWO LIGHT GRAY MULES, ONEA Ot mare and the other a horse; fourteen hands high, about three years old. Return to Redd & Cox, 60 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., and receive pay for trouble.

OST-THURSDAY MORNING IN THE VICIN-ity of the Kimball House, Whitehall or Pryor street, 12 stock certificates and other papers, of no value to any one except the owner—not negotiable— and certificates cancelled, 3Return same to W. E. Regan, of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., corner Wall and Pryor streets, Atlanta.

FOR RENT-ROOMS. FOR RENT-TWO NICE CONNECTING ROOMS,

near in, with private family, for light house-ceping. Address "H," Key Box 183 P. O. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Two Front ROMS, FURNISHED OR UN furnished, one a single room; gas, bath and at tendance. 83 Loyd street.

FOR RENT--Miscellaneous.

OR RENT-THE HUDSON HOUSE, SITUATED on northwest corner of public square. Apply to T. P. Hudson, Gainesville, Ga. su tu fr

WANTED--AGENTS.

WE WANT AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO TRAVtown and village they pass through. Men and wemen, boys and girls, who do not wish to be away from home over night, have a grand opportunity to make hundreds of dollars in their own vicinity. All who wish to distribute circulars for us will be required to have samples of our goods on hand to exhibit to whoever may call on than to see the goods which they are advertising for us. A sample package of our goods and full particulars will be sent with circulars free. Write and secure an agency before it is too late. Send if cents only to help pay postage, packing, etc., etc., and we will forward to you at once together with a contract for you to fign. The contract explains how a salary is paid monthly, and the expenses in advance. You can have your name and address printed on the circulars if desired. Address at once The National Supply Co., Bradford Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DE, CHASE'S LAST RECEIPT BOOK, "MEMO-WANTED--AGENTS.

DR. CHASE'S LAST RECEIFT BOOK, "MEMO-rial edition." Lest and crowning work of his life Just out. Outfit 50 cents. F. B. Lickerson & Co., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED-Rooms and Houses.

WANTED-A FOUR OR FIVE ROOM HOUSE IN good location. Apply to No. 4 Marietta street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1.00 PER CONTH. \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS II

HE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES. ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS DOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY' ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

General Eastern Agent. 23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY, 21, 1883.

INDICATIONS for Atlanta, FAIR taken at I o'clock a. m: Fair weather; slightly colder South Carolina, Georgia and eastern Florida: fair weather, colder. Vir-

WHAT has the P. M. G. to say of the Great Southern Slow Mail.

ginia, rain or snow.

McQUADE, New York's boodle ex-alderman, is now laundrying in Sing Sing, quietly awaiting Jake Sharp's coming.

THE southern congressman who secures a fast mail for the south will receive the plaudits of not only his own constituents, but of the people of several states.

DURING 1886, the sales of railroads under foreclosure covered 45 roads, 7,687 miles, \$170,140,000 of funded debt and nearly \$204,000,000 of capital stock.

A MAN whose check would have been good for \$2,000,000 not long ago, was seen the other day hunting up a former clerk in Wall street to borrow ten dollars from him. The same old story.

COLONEL SUSAN B. ANTHONY says that Abraham Lincoln was the only man she could have loved. We are glad of this. It shows that there is a streak of red-hot romance somewhere in the colonel's nature.

THE statement is made that Ignatius Donnelly, the statesman who discovered the Bacon-Shakspeare cipher, has quit the democratic party. The point of this is that Ignatius is a bigger eigher than the one he claims to have discovered.

THE Springfield Republican accuses Tennyson of saying in his recently published book: "To my wife I dedicate this dramatic monolog." If the poet really spelled "monologue" that way, it shows what a serious decline has taken place in the neighborhood of his understanding.

NEW JERSEY'S new governor, Robert Greene, was inaugurated without pomp at noon of the 18th instant. He had privately taken the oath of office before the chief jus tice at midnight, however, to be in readiness in case of any outbreak in the labor troubles. but his interposition was not made neces-

SAM JONES has, beyond a doubt, made a favorable impression in Boston at the start. The cultured citizens of the "Hub" seem to have made up their minds to bear with the evangelist's eccentricities for the wit, sweetness and power that give life to his discourses. The visit of Sam Jones is an event in Boston's history.

DR. AVELING, the socialist, who has arriv ed in England, has sent to the executive I heroic age," and it would be poor economy committee of socialists in New York one hundred dollars, the amount paid him as a compromise on his last bill. The doctor is disgusted with American socialists, and that feeling is heartily reciprocated by his exfriends on this side of the Atlantic.

WHEN Mr. Baldwin and Mr. May, during the progress of a case at Tazewell courthouse. , drew their pistols and commenced a fusilade, there was a lively scene. May was wounded in the right leg, and four other persons were injured. The Virginia papers say that the trial "is exciting considerable interest." This goes without saying so long as Messrs. Baldwin and May are on deck.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nashville Christian Advocate challenges the anti-tobacco erusaders to oppose the culture and manufacture of tobacco. To attract their attention to this inviting field he states that Lynchburg last year handled fifty million pounds, Richmond as much more, Danville forty-three million, while Durham, Winston and Clarksville handled immense quantities.

As we have more than once commended the Murphy gospel temperance movement in these columns, it affords us pleasure to say that gospel temperance meetings will be held every Friday night, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., at the Marietta street Methodist church. The meetings are not denominational, and a cordial invitation is given to all friends of the cause and the public generally to attend.

MRS. GENERAL GRANT has given the \$1,000 of General Grant's back pay to the Grant monument fund. New York, with its millions, is about to let the project fall through. Why not locate this tribute of a nation's respect in some city which would appreciate it. Baltimere, New Orleans or Atlanta would gladly undertake its completion were it located in either of these cities, all of which would be glad to have it.

TEMPERANCE statistics have received an other black eye from Secretary Thoman, of the United States Brewers' association. Mr. Thoman quotes a mass of statistics to show that the average death rate among the beer drinking workmen in breweries is less by forty per cent than the general rate among other classes who do not drink beer. It will not do to believe all that is said on either side of the question. There is just about as much lying done on one side as on the other.

THE Missouri legislature is working along towards a grand and statesmanlike schedule. It is trying to abolish the clause of the constitution which prohibits railroads from passing members of the legislature free. An amendment has been introduced providing that the railroads shall issue to the secretary of state passes for legislators, state official and railroad commi ners. It appears from this that everybody who holds a state office in Missouri is preparing to romp around on a dead-head pass. There is something open and above board in this programme that commends it to the attention. In

Georgia, the members of the legislature not only ride around on free passes, but charge the people mileage on their rides.

THE harmonious relations between the two great parties in Pennsylvania is in striking contrast with the disgusting pow-wow being enacted in the legislatures of New Jersey and Indiana. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, a democrat, gave every assistance in his power in making preparations for the inauguration of Governor-elect Beaver, on a grand and imposing scale, and at his inauguration Governor Beaver, republican, praised in the highest terms the administration of the retiring governor, and the republicans heartily applauded the sentiment.

COMMENTING on THE CONSTITUTION'S efforts to secure a betterment of the present outrageous system by which the south now receives its eastern mail, the Jacksonville News says:

The trouble with the mails in this state plant, that they do not go where and when the mail trains go, or else they go too far and have to come trains go, or else they go too far and have to come trains go, or else they go too far and have to come service is able to give as regular and accurate service as the trains do there will be very little grumbling, and it will then be time for steps to be taken to increase the number and expedite the speed of mail trains.

It is time that the whole matter be put on a proper basis, and our representatives in congress can do no better service than in this

J. V. FARWELL, a brother of Senatorelect Farwell, tells a strange story of attempted barter and trade of the senatorial toga of Illinois, in an interview in London with an American correspondent. He thinks that his brother ought to have been elected in 1877, and says that he would have been had it not been for Logan's lack of confidence. He says that when his brother saw that Logan could not be elected, he offered that if Logan gave him the election he would resign in six months and that the governor would appoint Logan for the unexpired term. Logan was afraid to trust the millionaire, and David Davis was chosen. No wonder that the dead senator was afraid to trust a man who would so openly enter into such a deceitful barter of the highest honor conferred by a state, and wonderful indeed that the state of Illinois has approved such a course by choosing the same man to the position which he then failed to secure. It may be that he has now promised some one to resign in six months, if he has been fortunate enough in securing the present governor as firmly as it would seem that he had the other one.

"Save the Records."

In another column will be found an interesting and important communication in reference to some valuable manuscript records of Georgia's early colonial history.

After reading our correspondent's descriptive list of these records it is difficult to understand how the matter could have been so long neglected. The case briefly stated is this: About half a century ago Georgia sent one of her most scholarly sons to London with instructions to collect all the records relating to our early history that could be secured. The task was accomplished at the expense of several thousand dollars. After obtaining these almost priceless papers we suffered them to be scattered about and take their chances with a lot of old rubbish.

Of course it was useless in the first place to expend time, labor and money for the documents if they were not to be preserved and made available. It is not too late even now to repair the consequences of our neglect. The state should by all means collect these historic records and have them printed We cannot afford to be indifferent to "our waste the money already expended in this direction by doing nothing in the premises. We fally indorse the recommendations made by our correspondent, and every Georgian will doubtless take the same view of the matter.

Dr. McGlynn's Case.

It is announced in New York that Dr. McGlynn has been deprived of his priestly office by the authorities of the Roman Catholic church. The announcement caused a good deal of surprise, but the explanation of his removal is very simple. As pastor of St. Stephen's church, Dr. McGlynn embarked in a campaign with Henry George, Mr. George's platform was that man cannot own land because he cannot create land. The Catholic church and all other Christian churches hold that man has the right of

property in land. After the Henry George campaign was over, Dr. McGlynn was requested to proceed to Rome and explain his position. This Dr. McGlynn refused to do. He put his refusal in writing and sent it to Archbishop Corrigan, who forwarded it at once to Rome. The answer came back promptly that Dr. Mc-Glynn was to be removed from the priesthood. Provision has been made for his support by the ecclesiastical authorities, but he will not be permitted to officiate as a priest of his church.

Why Dr. McGlynn should refuse to go to Rome for the purpose of explaining to the authorities of his church his position on the land question it is impossible to say, but there can be no doubt that his removal from the priesthood simplifies his career as a Henry George politician. As a priest he was somewhat hampered-or he ought to have been-by a sense of what was due to his cloth, but as an American citizen, he can now afford to enter into any and every campaign that may commend itself to his fancy. He will not hereafter be called to Rome, nor will he be compelled to give an account of

his services. He is free to go into politics. An Associated Press telegram received since the foregoing was written, says that nothing positive is known as to the deposition of Dr. McGlynn from the priesthood but there can be no doubt that a priest has been appointed to fill his place, and the probability is that he will hereafter have an opportunity to support Mr. George with no fear of admonition from his church.

A Murderous Policy.

It seems that the evictions of the Irish tenants are to go on. The tory government will lend all its resources to the selfish and merciless landlords.

The situation of the small farmers in Ireland is different from the condition of affairs in England and Scotland. In the two last named countries when the tenants protested against unjust exactions they were heard and concessions were made. But the Irish stand on a different footing. The only answer made to their protests is a resort to

downright murder. Thinly clad, half starving women and children are turned out into the cold to starve and die. In 1880 Mr. Gladstone said:

"In the failure of the crops, crowned by the year 1879, the act of God had replaced the Irish occu-pier in the condition in which he stood before the land act. Because what had he to contemplate? He had to contemplate eviction for non-payment of rent; and as a consequence of eviction, starva-tion. And it is no exaggeration to say, in a country where the agnoultural pursuit is the only pursuit, and where the means of the payment of rent are entirely destroyed for a time by the visitation of providence, that the poor occupier may under these circumstances regard a sentence of eviction as coming, for him, very near to a sentence of

These words are just as true today. Perhaps this policy of brutality was needed to bring about the downfall of the tory administration. That it will have such an effect it needs no prophet to predict. There is human nature in England as well as in Ireland. When the English masses realize the wrongs of the Irish masses a fellow-feeling will convert them to the home rule side. We cannot believe that these outrages will last long. The civilized world is beginning to cry out against tory cruelty and injustice

An Expert Gives an Opinion. Mr. Frank James, the noted train robber has grown tired of clerking in a country store in Missouri, and is now in St. Louis hunting

light and genteel employment. Several efforts to get good positions in the banks were unsuccessful, and Mr. James has begun to doubt whether honesty is the best policy. He says that there is more misery among honest poor people than he ever dreamed of. As far as he can see honesty means wretchedness. He finds on the othe hand that many of the honored citizens.of St. Louis stole under the protection of the law

every dollar of their wealth. Mr. James thinks, after studying the situation, that a man of his abilities and views would be in demand in New York, and he intends going to that city to seek a political appointment. So far as his treatment is concerned the ex-robber cannot complain. He is a social lion and recently dined with the city judges of St. Louis. It is to be feared that this bold and candid man has made a mistake in expressing himself so freely. Undoubtedly there is room for him in politics, but he should have kept his opinions to himself. As a rule the men who agree with him will be the loudest in denouncing him. These western train robbers are good men in their way, but they are altogether too fresh to suc ceed in business and politics.

Beecher on Socialism and Paternalism One of the boldest opponents of socialism and its opposite extreme is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Some of the points in Mr. Beecher's latest lecture are worth quoting at some length. The Brooklyn preacher said:

When the anarchist comes to America—a land made for the common people—to slash and to slay and to reconstruct American society he is a wolf, and I would have no more compassion on him than on a wolf in a sheep fold. I would not hang him or put him in prison, but would send him to a well

kept insane asylum. Individual property is God's mainspring o human prosperity in this world. God organized men to be individuals and to be collective. The cialists of Europe hold that wealth should be lim ed. To undertake to limit what a man shall have as preposterous as to limit what he shall know. "All men are born free and equal." Never was there such a lie. God never made man equal, A man with a big head is not the equal of a man with a button on his shoulders. We all stand before the law with equal justice, and that is where equality stops. If every man should have what he deserves, where would he be? It is bad enough to have to face one judgment day. To have a che judgment seat in this country would be awful.

Men say it is labor that produces wealth, and say it isn't. I hear that labor is the father of riches Brains is the father of riches. Labor does do a good deal, but a man with only his hand and muscle is in political economy no better than the companion of the ox and the ass. It is the power to see nature, to understand man, to combine ital-it is that kind of brains that receives the largest amount of wealth. Every man has a right to one's self, to his opportunities, to labor as long as he pleases, for whom he pleases and for what he pleases, and anything that prevents him from

Mr. Beecher then turned about and denounced extreme governmental control. He said that we had no business with a paternal government, and that a government had no right to meddle with morals, Sunday laws or temperance. Prohibition he did not believe in for two reasons. First, we couldn't get it, and second, it wouldn't do any good if we could get it. Despite the fact, however, that there is now a conflict between the men who want no government and those who want too much, the speaker said that the future had never looked brighter to him There was never a time when we had more individuality, virtue, intelligence and public spirit. The spirit of humanity was never stronger. We have simply to stick to the American idea of government, and the future will grow brighter and brighter into perfect

Mr. Beecker sometimes fires a scattering charge, but most people will agree that some of the above shots cannot fail to hit where they will hurt. The points against socialism will please even those who indignantly oppose the arraignment of paternalism.

MRS. KATE L. TERRY, who is worth only \$12,000,060, has instituted a suit against the New York World for \$100,000. What she wants with \$100,000 no one can tell. Probably her lawyers want it. Mrs. Terry says the World slandered her and it will take \$100,000 to soothe her wounded feelings. Several months ago Mrs. Terry's husband died, leaving a great estate to the widow, and a still greater estate to a child then unborn, At that time the World published articles reflecting on Mrs. Terry. The paper stated that up to the time of her marriage she was the associate and com-panion of criminals, and that she existed on the profits from an immoral and dissolute life. She was also accused of having married a burglar, Mrs. Terry proposes to spend some of her millions to vindicate her character. Her husband inherited his wealth.

BROTHER WATTERSON believes that our talk about the sick mail service in the south is the truth. The time will come when Brother Watterson will believe that everything that appears in these editorial columns is the truth.

THERE is in New York a society for the pre vention of cruelty to children. Of course such a society can do a great deal of good by defending helpless children. On the other hand, it can make itself very much of a nuisance by meddling with things which should not concern it. The society was placed in a bad light the other day by one of its agents who caused the other day by one of its agents who caused the arrest of a man named filton (foldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith has a pretty little daughter three or four years old, whom he calls "Gonldie." She is a sweet little irl, but, like all children, has a will of her rebels against parental dischus ago Gouldie refused to say her father slapped in sereaming into a conder of the

hotel at which her father boards and the guests reported Mr. Goldsmith to the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. He explained the matter but was arrested, and when he appeared in court his little daughter's arms tenderly encircled his neck. Gouldie said her father slapped her, that it hurt a little and she "screamed loud." Of course the father was set at liberty and now the society for the prevention of cruelty to children is being roundly abused for meddling with the domestie affairs of Mr. Milton Goldsmith.

DEMOCRATIC attacks on Mr. Randall will fall still-born in this section. At a very critical period, he was the only friend the south

A REMARKABLE story comes from Waupaca, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thornton, of Middleville, had only one child, a little girl. Mr. Thornton had a brother with whom he quarreled, and who stole the little girl for revenge The little daughter was taken out west, and was given to a family to raise. The child grew womanhood and married. Lately a lady and gentleman from Middleville were in Wanpaca and saw the missing child of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton. The resemblance of the child to the parents was so great that curiosity led to an investigation, and the long lost daughter has been restored to her parents.

IT is said that New Yorkers are much struck with the personal beauty of Editor Dawson, of the Charleston News and Courier. His announcement, that he paid \$1.75 a pair for his stockings convinced the north that the south is not the poverty-stricken section it has been

IF Mr. Vilas could be prevailed on to desert 'society" long enough to look into the condi tion of the mail service in the south, he would be serving his country to some purpose. We advise Mr. Vilas to get rid of the republican officials who, in his department, are trying to bring the democratic administration into disre-

WE are compelled to admit that while Brother Watterson is not as handsome as Editor Dawson, he knows a good deal more about political economy. But a handsome man is much more precious, as this sinful world goes, than a handsome one.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "There is an other reason for social discontent. It is because the people are better off than ever before." He says that the anarchist is a thorough Calvinist ause he believes in total depravity

A FRENCH Hindoo, at Pondichery, India has been gazetted a member of the Legion of Honor. His name is Chanemonganelayoudamo

THERE is a story extant to the effect that the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster loves a grate fire but hates black coal, and accordingly has his servant whitewash the coal before it is brought into THE REV. WALDO MASSAROS, of Philadel-

phia, said from his pulpit Sunday: "Few me read the religious press; it is not vivid enough there is too much patchwork, too much stalenes and there is not the enterprise of the secular press. MRS. LANGTRY'S fencing costume is a close fitting waistcoat of white buckskin, a pair of loose trousers reaching to the knee, and plain white

MINISTER MCLANE touched glasses Saturday night with Boulanger, and toasted "The French Army." To maintain our neutrality, Mr. Pendl ton should now hobbob with Bismarck, and drink 'The German Army.'

THE gentleman with the "liar card" will The gentleman with the "liar card" will please step forward and peruse the following from the Tacoma Ledger: "A man named Jordin while walking along the Pupallup railroad, hearing a train coming behind, turned quickly around, falling across the track, which was on an embankment. Half of his body lay outside the rails, and in an instant he would have been such to but by 8 quick move he threw his heels in the air, his head and shoulders lying against the embankment. When the train had passed he got up and found that the wheels of the cars had taken the seat of his breeches out as artistically as could a journeyman tailor have done. After feeling of his limbs and finding them whole, he got up and walked home."

THE following from the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent has a bearing on Secretary Manning's health: A congressman who in tended not long ago to consult the secretary on some important measure then pending in congress, said to me today: "I went to Mr. Manning's office in the treasury, but on the threshold I turned back. I didn't have the heart to subject him to the strain of a long interview. I had seen him a few days before, and knew exactly the condition he was

ACCORDING to London Life the German empress has for many years been under a "massage treatment. It is administered by an old woman of the Sliesian peasantry, now more than seventy years of age, who travels with the empress, ha her entree everywhere and assists at all the courgeremonies.

FRANK LAWLER is the only man in congress who refuses to see women who send their cards to him. Some time ago, it is said, the doorkeeper re-fused to go for Mr. Lawler because the latter had given orders that no eards from women be brough to him. Mr. Lawler says: "I am the only man who dares to do it. You have no idea how they ran after me. I was bored to death by wome: from all over the country."

BEN: PERLEY Poor says that Mayor Hewitt once BEN: PERLEY Poor says that Mayor Hewitt once hired an upper story in one of the Caterer Wornley's houses, Washington. He had three bedrooms and would wander from one to the other in hope of finding sleep in the third that would not come in the first or second. The first night he was kept awake by dogs, the second night by cats and the third night by birds. The fourth day Wormley said to him: "Mr. Hewitt, I have killed the dogs and I have hopes of getting rid of the cats, but the birds are beyond me."

JONES AT THE "HUB." He Is Criticised by the Press and Welcomed

Socially. From the Boston Advertiser. Judging from the report before us, the ias revivalist has contrived to temper the distinctive asperities of his appeal to suit the supposed fastidi-ousness of his hearers. The "Sam Jones" is sunk out of sight in the Rev. Samuel P. Jones of Georgia. He has an easy, conversational manner of addr which attracts many whom the stereotyped ex-horter fails to impress, and his homely shrewdness serves him better than the hackneyed display of

He is not a Wesley or a Whitefield, whose like we hall not see again, for they were preachers of thei day and not of ours. But it is something, at least to note that the last creature and creator of revivals does not cling to outworn traditions and in sist on creeping into outworn shells of rhetorical effect after the life has left the forms. He does no pretend to a peculiar inspiration. He does not grovel in the frenzy of his self-abasement or soar to indless realms of rhapsody.

He knows that he was a commonplace liquor drinker and gambler, and not the vilest worm that crawls on the face of the earth. He feels that he is a reformed sinner, and that the recital of his expe rience and his knowledge of the simple springs tha move the heart may avail somewhat to turn other sinners from their evil courses. He shows them the daily curse of a wasted life and does not rely chiefly on the horrors of an unseen hell to point his moral. He was listened to by crowded congre-gations yesterday, and there is no reason to doubt

that his words impressed many.

How long the impression will last and what has been the actual measure of his evangelistic service, no one can say. He does not know himself; and, if his work is worth doing, it is better perhap that he should not know. To deny that he does good in his way would be meting out a harsh as-sumption in place of a judgment, and the doubt would be raised by those who are incapable of put-ting themselves in the places of his hearers.

Looks Big in a Poker Hand,

From the Binghamton Republican.
In mineralogy class: Teacher—Johnny, of the largest known dis ive me the name of to Johnny-The ace. Boreas on the Signal Service Staff.

From the St. Paul Globe. It is believed that the ice carnival man have been exerting undue infinence with the weather. A CROOKED DISTILLERY.

The Revenue Officers Make an Importan Dis-The revenue men are jubilant over a big hau

they made in Clayton county. About four miles from Hampton, in this county, there is a registered government distillery, the daily capacity of which is twenty-five gallons. It is operated by one Willis Sanders, a negro man who is said to be ignorant and careless. man has been in charge of the distillery for a long time. The chief surety on Sanders's bond is Mr. I. D. Crawford. For some time the revenue officers have suspected that time the revenue officers have suspected that something was irregular about the establishment. It was reported to them that the distillery was crooked. It was believed that the distillery was making more whisky than there was returned, and that the government was swindled thereby out of a considerable tax. It was determined to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and Revenue Agent Chapman, with the aid of Deputy Collector Chisolm and Deputy Marshal Kellog, made a move against the crooked distillery. These officials ascertained beyond a doubt that the concern was consuming more than twice the concern was consuming more than twice as much material as it was reporting, and it was distilling double the quantity of whisky that it was paying taxes upon. The officers went down there, and after making an inspection of the distillery, arrested Crawford, San-ders, J. H. Davis, the storekeeper and gauger, and Chris Henderson, colored, the foreman, on the charge of defrauding the government. They were granted a hearing before United Commissioner Haight this morning, and upon the advice of their counsel, Messrs. Bigby and Dorsey, they waived examination and were admitted to bail, Crawford in the sum of \$5,000, Davis and Sanders in \$2,500 each, and Henderson in \$500. Several of the prisoners endeavored to elude the revenue men, but with-

J. H. Davis has for nearly eight years been serving the government as a gauger and store keeper, and his reputation has always been good. His record was so creditable that a number of his friends laid his case before Col-lector Crenshaw, who decided to retain him in office. This is the first crocked transaction in which he has ever been engaged, and his friends are confident that he will come out all right. They insist there is some mistake about are consident that he will come out al They insist there is some mistake abou it; that he was a victim of a conspiracy. I. D. Crawford is a man who has likewise borne an excellent reputation. He is well connected and rich. He is charged with being the boss of the whole job, but this he denies. His friends claim that he will be able to prove his innocence, but the officials declare they have the "dead wood" on him and Davis too. This case has excited an unusual degree of interest and when it comes to trial will elicit still more on account of the position of the defendants.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

The Guarantee Fund is Reduced to One

Thousand Dollars. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 20-[Special.]-The directors of the Southern Baseball league met in the parlors of the Wilson house today. Nashville was represented by President Morrow, Will J. Cherry and W. J. Ewing: Charleston and Savannah by H. A. Tuppler, of Charle ton; New Orleans by Tony Hart and T. J. Brennen; Memphis by J. M. Carr, and Mobile by President Morrow. The guarantee fund was reduced to \$1,000 and Mobile and Savannah admitted to membership in the league. A letter was received from Chattanooga, stating that they would come in if allowed the option of the gate receipts instead of the \$65 guarantee. It determined to let the \$65 guarantee stand. The president was authorized to admit no more cities to the league, and use his discretion as to which he would admit. Birmingham has made application, and the guarantee money is in the bank, subject to the order of President Morrow, and this city will be admitted if Chattanooga or some other town comes in to make eight clubs. Applications will be received un-til February 1. The schedule committee will eight clubs. Application til February 1. The sch meet early in February.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. One Man Killed and Two Others Mortally Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 20 .- [Special.]-NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 20.—[Special.]— The Nashville Ice company, a new factory in course of erection near the union depot, was today the scene of two accidents, in the first of which Mr. David B. Headrick, of L. L. Headrick & Bro., contractors and builders, lost his life. A heavy cross timber, twelve inchesquare, was being raised to the top of a line of posts twenty-eight feet high. On the top of one of these posts was Mr. Headrick, and on another Mr. Graham, to guide the girder to its position. When the lumber was nearly up the pulley at the top of the derrick broke. The broken edges of the pulley at once cut the rope, letting the heavy beam fall against the upright on which the t stood, and they fell. Graham esc two mer slight bruises, but Headrick fell across some square timbers, and died in two hours. Head-rick was about forty-two yearsold. He leaves a wife and four children.

Another serious accident occurred later. Jas. Hope, Cannon Spain and John Plummer bricklayers, were at work when the wall gave way, falling out into the street, and precipating the three men nearly thirty feet. bodies were almost covered with brick. Spain was not seriously injured. The other two were seriously hurt and will probably die.

Boiler Explosions.

FORT MONROE, Va., January 20.—The boiler of an elevator at Newport News ex-ploded this afternoon. Four men were badly ploded this afternoon. Four injured, one probably fatally.

NEWS, January 20 .- The boiler NEWPORT connected with the grain elevator exploded here this afternoon, killing Assistant Fireman Samuel Robinson and badly scalding and burning Robert McRae and three colored men. The house was wrecked. The total damage amounted to \$10,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 20.-A boiler in a saw mill, owned by J. Norris, in Davis county, three miles from Washington, exploded today. Norris and his two grown sons, Frank and John, and William McAfee, were killed outright.

Fires in Upson,

THOMASTON, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—Mr. J. D. H. Thompson, living five miles east of this place, lost his smoke house, kitchen and one room of his dwelling by fire Sunday night.
The superior court convened here Monday

last, Judge Boynton presiding. The grass sur-rounding the courthouse caught fire yesterday about 9:45. Court adjourned rather suddenly for a few minutes, judge, jury and spectors and the judge was by no meuns in the rear. Casualties in Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., January 20 .- [Special.]-A heavy gale below here is reported by the steam-boat Lillie Lou, which arrived today. The smoke-stacks and roof of the pilot house of the steamer

F. W. Walker, an employe of the Tuscaloos Foundry and Manufacturing company, had a hand sawed off while at work this morning. The Bridge Gave Way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 20.—[Special.]
The second span of the new bridge, now in course of erection over the Coosa river, at Wetumpks, gave may and fell in today. Fortunately nobody was hurt, all the workmen being off the structure at the time of the accident. The First Guano Shipment.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., January 20.—[Special.] The first shipment of guano for the season reached this place and the "sweet scented" aroma pervades the air. The planters are coming to town after it and breaking their good resolutions "to use no guano this year." Hope It Wasn't the Dawg.

From Town Topies. "What is Jigson in mawning for, do you "It's eithaw for his bwother aw his dawg. One of 'em died lawst week, but I weally forget which

Better Come Over to Our Side. From the Burlington Free Press.

New all that we ask is that the anti-hat move shall extend to political wagers. THE TRUNK HANDLERS.

The National Association Holds Its Second Day's Session and then Adjourn The National Association of General Bar The National Association of General Esgate Agents held another interesting meeting at the Kimball house yesterday. No convention, perhaps that has assembled in Atlanta has contained a many fine looking men. It is also a business both and when the association assembled in the ball room at ten o'clock for the transaction of the ball ness of the association, every member was in his ness of the association, every member was

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interest of the sixth annual session of the association, and has resulted in much good to the railway interest of the country.

The morning session was taken up by the countities on seals and sealing baggage, and the unattential to the scheme was thoroughly discussed. The matter was laid over until a future meeting.

Resolutions were offered relative to the with drawal of certain absolute reversible backets, which was, after much discussion.

checks, which was, after much discussion, maly adopted.

The customs of different lines relative to the free carriage of bicycles and baby carriages was near taken up. It was ascertained that a majority of the lines were carrying free under certain restriction, and will continue to do so.

The question of the 250 pound limit to a stage piece of baggage was also discussed to ascertain if the lines were strictly adhering to the agreement the lines were strictly adhering to the agreement the lines generally were carrying out this need at the lines generally were carrying out this need at the lines generally were carrying out this need to the lines generally were carrying out this need to the lines of the majority of the discussion of the stage of the control of the lines and reporting this class of baggage.

After the transaction of some other minor business the convention adjourned to meet at Denter.

colorado, on the third Wednesday in J. The election of officers for the ensuin A. Sadd, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quinc. president.
D. M. Christie, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Paul, vice-president.
J. E. Quick, of the Chicago and Grand Trusk-cretary and treasurer.

WHAT MR. QUICK SAYS.

A Constitution newsman had quite a pleasant that with Mr. J. E. Quick, secretary of the associa-tion, at the Kimball house last night, in which he

said:
"This is the sixth annual conver" "This is the sixth annual convention of the national association of general baggage agents preliminary meeting of general baggage agents of lines centering at Kansas City was held at ass City in 1881. To meet and become acquainted proved to be pleasant in a social way, and history attisfactory from a business point of view, and the feeling was that such meetings on a larger sale and in an organized form would result in a beaution to the service. Accordingly, as the such as the service was considered to the service. satisfactory from a business point of feeling was that such meetings on and in an organized form would reto the service. Accordingly, a call the first annual convention conven Ky, in February, 1882, and have be larly each year since.

"The assembling together and ideas as to the best and most practically the companies represented. The

means of introducing many benefithe companies represented. The have been of great benefit have attended them, and the association to feel gratified with accomplished thus far. The importance of the baggage depsuccessful handling of the passen more apparent each year. The due cral baggage agent of today are mous than the general baggage days. Much of the work formerly cral passenger agent's office is now the general baggage agent. He m days. Much of the work formerly real passenger agent's office is not the general baggage agent. He m supplied with proper checks and so their work in accordance with regulations, and that they reports of business transacted, of train baggemen and sees that work properly and give a correct gage carried by them and that ree at all junction points for through keeps account of excess collection.

gage carried by them and that receipts at all junction points for through bags keeps account of excess collections and he can to increase them each year; trace baggage, investigates all claims of loss ge prepares new checks, etc.

"Thus, you see, he does not lead an idl old chestinut, "The Baggage Smasher, is This part of the work is year, closely by us now any manner and system of using it, most perfect check. It is com-thell or holder in which is sta he line issuing it, s used to hold the

is used to hold the or tag accompanying it. It ag is made of strong cardboard at three parts, viz: The tag which is sheil and on which is written the route baggage is to to go the duplic same information is, written, and same information is written, and to the passenger so they can claim atton, and the slip which is filled a street of the transaction. Instee walls of the baggage roth the different kinds

issuing, reporting and return Their success has been a savi dollars to the railroads, beside satisfactory to the pub entails much more general baggage agent, as must be kept of the movement see that it is properly used, and for cancellation, but we have

ancellation with the tone, wing that both the tone, being better served." Ir. Quick expressed him ased with Atlanta, and is athern sun. "Why," setroit, and when I there was three

pleased with Atlanta, and is charmed by the gents southern sun. "Why," said he. I live in Detroit, and when I left home last said by there was three feet of snow or the ground. This is my first visit to the southant as I desire to see all that I can af the commy hare about decided to extend my journey as far south a Jacksonville. There will be about twenty five in the party, and we go in response in an invitation from the East Tennessee, Virgial and Georgia railroad."

During the afternoon session the associate adopted the following resolution of thanks:

ATLANTA 'ia., January 19.—The general based agents on train, enroute to attend the annual sing of their national association at Atlanta Ga, appreciating the courtesies extended by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Evansville and term Haute, Louisville and Nashville, Nashville, the tanooga and Eastern Illinois, Evansville and trailways for transportation, and the especial plantate for their comfort, would express their hands therefor. Especially do we feel under ouligious to Mr. William Hill, general passenger agent of and E. I railroads, for the Woodruff place so ing car "Columbus" placed at our disposal; to J. J. C. Wrenn and W. S. Andrews, of the Nashulk. Chattanooga and St. Louis, and to Mr. J. M. Burn and Conductor Dick R. Hargis, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, for personal efforts unde far accomfort and enjoyment.

D. M. CHRISTIE, Chairman.

comfort and enjoyment.

D. M. Christie, Chairman

J. C. Nicholas, Secretary.

THE SUPREME COURT STENOGRAPHER Mr. John M. Graham Arrives and Will Es-ter on Duty at Once.

The judges of the supreme court coul hardly have made a better appointment announced yesterday of Mr. John M. announced yesterday of Mr. John M. Gizzan,
Augusta, to fill the duties of stenographer to
court. It was important that the appointed
possess the double fitness of being at once an
lawyer and an expert stenographer. Mr. Galari
is both. As to the first requirement it is only
essary to say that in accepting this new positions
abandons a nartnership with Calmal Inc.

estary to say that in accepting this new posts abandons a partnership with Colonel Jos Gamone of the oldest and most learned lawyers Augusta bar, as everybody knows; and Mr ham's years of service as official stenographs the Augusta court places his skill in that ment beyond a doubt.

His application was indorsed by his own by Senator Davidson, of Augusta, by Judgethan of the Atlanta circuit, and by others of the Atlanta circuit, and by others of less weight and judgment. The victory was over many applicants, including several graphers of acknowledged merit, some of were backed by very influential friends. His culiar fitness, nowever, was known, and upon the scale in his favor.

culiar fitness, however, was known, and the scale in his favor.

Mr. Graham was brought up in Atlants, and lived here for some years after he was good fore finally selecting Augusta as his home many friends will be glad to welcome in the heast aready arrived and qualified, and after at once upon his official duties.

He Had Two Wives.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 20.- Sp. Lee Ayers alias J. H. Moore, a young who was formerly a brakeman on the and Nashville railroad, was arrested here He had succeeded in getting forgery. He had succeeded in some for \$275, cashed at the cone for \$375 and one for \$275, cashed at the National bank. He was identified as a had presented a forsed check for \$250 National bank Monday, and slipped o cashier was examining the signature, search of Ayers the police found that wives living in the city, neither of res living in the city, neit

An Echo of the Cold Wave.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Dear Mercury: There is plenty of room. Experienced Workmanship.

From the Boston Transcript.

Man was created first. Weman was a sort of

# THE SWELLING CROWDS

THAT VISITTHE NATIONAL POUL-TRY AND BENCH ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies Turn Out in Full Force and the Ticket
Takers Can't Handle the Tickets Fast Eaough
Only Two More Days Left to See the Great Show-Premium Stock.

The National Poultry and Bench show was so well patronized yesterday that the managers found it necessary at one time to double the force at the door to accommodate the crowd of visitors which came surging in. The ladies, perhaps, have been the best patrons. They appear to find special enjoyment in the quality of the show. All day groups could be seen moving along toward the door of the exposition from all directions. Whole families turned out and the boarding houses and other places organized little parties to go in company enjoy the treat. The hall, spite of its broad alsles, spite

ive to the free ages was next najority of the n restrictions

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was full, and at some hours of the day the stairway was found barely large enough to al-low the people to pass in. The latest entries were all in place-the cage of fifty canaries belonging to Doctor Carpenter, the Guinea pigs, a number of blooded puppies, and several peus of fowls had been put in prominent place during the last day or two, and some of these new exhibits attracted much attention. The premium birds all have their pens designated by knots of ribbon-blue standing for first prize, red for second, and white for third. The many streamers and varied colors give the hall quite a gay appearance. The sounds which fill the establishment are suggestive of the character of the exhibition. The back and yelp of the sporting dogs, the whine of the tender young canines, the growl or yawn of the huge mas-tiff, the peculiar cry of the macaw, the song of the canaries, the gobble of the turkeys and quack of ducks, mingle in the confused music of the barnyard with the high cock-a-doodle-dee in a bundred different notes of the great and small roosters, and visit the town weary listener with a hint of the freshness and pure air of country life which steals in and captivates the senses. It has been observed that a spectator rarely enters the hall without going through very minutely with the whole exhibit. People pass slowly down the long aisles appearing to lose themselves in the interest of the examination. In all the great array of domes tic animals and fowls collected here there is scarce a single exhibit which does not disclose scarce a single exhibit which something curious and interesting to the eye of the appreciative visitor.

THE UTILITY OF THE SHOW.

The UTILITY OF THE SHOW.

It may not be an unnatural question for the public to ask, like Widow Melnotte, what does all this bring. They can easily be answered. It brings more food. The object is to increase the solid pounds of flesh in the yield of a farmer's barnyard, or the number of delicious eggs upon his table, or for his profit when he drives to market with his produce. The suggestion already made in these columns of the benefit within reach of the farmer to be derived from the purchase of such turkeys as the monster Bronzes, which fill so conspicuous a place among the exhibits, appears not to have been lost or else was only an echo of the forethought of persons interested. At any rate the turkeys have been all sold except a pair or two, for which the owner, it is understood, re fuses to take \$200. The improvement in stock of all kinds is growing with the development of the country, and there will be, perhaps, no scrub fowls eventually. Why should they be fed and tended when the same feed and atten-tion would produce several pounds more flesh and several more dozens of eggs for the if only devoted to the right kind of chickens? From these hints it may be gathered that this exhibition is one of vital, material moment to an agricultural district like Georgia. People are surely waking up to the value of an improvement of their stock in other sections, as can be demonstrated by

LARGE PROFITS. Mr. A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass., made last year a net profit of \$15,000 from his poultry farm. There is a breeder in Indiana whose average sales for the season just ended were \$1,000 per month, and perhaps even over that figure. J. R. Felch, of Natick, Mass., who some very fine varieties, while attending liana exposition, last winter, made this the Indiana exposition, statement to Mr. Fisher:

statement to Mr. Fisher:

"I have," said he, "just drawn up a statement for my own satisfaction, illustrating the prosperity of my business. I support a large family in Natick, and support them as well as any family are supported in the place. Yet, I managed to deposit, clear of all expenses, six hundred dollars in bank last month; and that is a fair average of my monthly profits the year found on chickens." Thus it will be seen that these fowl fanciers are driving a large these fowl fanciers are driving a large and useful business

THE JUDGES,

Mr. Taylor, who judged the sporting dogs, and Mr. D. M. Pierce, of Indianapolis, who is such a high authority on fowls, do their work with remarkable rapidity. The whole thing is reduced to a system, and one of the most remarkable introduction of the most remarkable introduction. markable sights of the exhibition is to watch the work. The demand for these experts is very great, and their pay tempting. It is impossi-ble for them to fill all the engagements which await them. At this season exhibitions of the character of the one now being held are going on all over the north, and these gentlemen go from one place to another, attending to their duties with the utmost skill

attending to their duties with the utmost skill and expedition and departing for the next show on their slates so soon as they are done. In the meantime it may not be uninteresting to state that twelve dollars per day and all expenses is considered not unreasonably large remuneration for them. At that figure their time is all filled up, but they are skillful, knowing, quick, impartial, and above all incorruptible, and have a wide reputation for these essential qualities. The bench department makes an excellent showing in quality according to the verdict given last night by Mr. Taylor. Collies, St. Bernards and many rare varieties are to be found among the exhibits in this department. The Gate site Kennel. The stream of the property of the property of the property of the property of the stream of the property of the pro

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fernards and many rare varieties are to be found among the exhibits in this department.

The Gate City Kennel, through D. Morrison, the business manager, who furnished The Constitution with this list, makes a very fine and varied display of dogs, both sporting and non sporting. Among them, a young setter, Daisy Royal, by Lightning, a counterpart of her justly celebrated dam Daisy Dot, considered by her owners the very finest Llewellan setter brood dog in the country. Princess Nettle, pronounced by visitors to be the handsomest pointer that they ever saw; black and white, beautifully marked, with a coat like silk. She is from the noted stock of English pointers, imported Drake and Lebedes Beulah. Dell, a liver white pointer, by Sensation Joe and Bella; also a handsome white pointer, Lady B, by Shot and White Lilly. He also exhibits a brace of beautiful Gordon setters, Roband Queen Dido; two large, handsome Newfoundland dogs, over fifteen menths, and Kate twenty-one months old; greyhounds, spaniels, Skye terriers, toy black and tant erriers and pures.

months, and Kate twenty-one months old; greyhounds, spaniels, Skye terriers, toy black and tan terriers and pugs.

Let Atlanta turn out today and tomorrow and give a rousing proof of her appreciation of the efforts of the association at giving her a good show. There were nearly a thousand people on hand Wednesday, and yesterday the attendance was estimated at 1,200, demonstrating years gleenly that those is strong dispositing very clearly that there is a strong disposi-tion to patronize the institution. Let not the interest lag. The show deserves it. Double the already good record today and tomorrow.

The pigeon display is said to be unusually fair. ncubator is now in the hall. Very attractive are the ribbon knots which adorn

That bull pup is a savage looking customer.

bid "Turk," the prize mastiff, is so old that he
ears no longer susceptible to admiration. He
willen at first sight, but a certain inanity beon closer observation only a solicitous desire
be left alone.

the gray hounds in the bench show are black,
ite, red—any color but gray.

one fantail pigeon will sport about thirty
bers in his turkey-like tall. Twenty-eight is
verage and about thirty-six the maximum. A

full tall is considered the great point of excellence with the famulis.

full tall is considered the great point of excellence with the fantalls.

A rug is exhibited made of a fine chestunt spantel's bide, tanned with the long, rich slik hair on, and lined with several thicknesses of fine fiannel. Some beautiful pupples now adorn the bench show. They are of several choice breefs, and lightstate in their well-bred persons all the pretty points of precocious puppyhood.

A number of small toy terriers occupy a bird cage and seem in no want of room.

Justice has never been done in the reports of the exposition to the display of rabbits, which deserves special attention. There are fleecy Angoras, Eughsh white and colored, and more if one could think of them.

Twelve hundred spectators are estimated to

elve hundred spectators are estimated to Twelve hundred spectators are estimated to have attended the show yesterday.

Cap Joyner's black greyhound, 'Fly, took flist prize yesterday over five others, and one of the five was never beaten before, having won first money in Chicago and Deuver. Cap says it is hard to beat the Atlanta fire department at anything the understand.

money in Chicago and Deuver. Cap says it is hard to beat the Atlanta fire department at anything they undertake.

Many sales have been made and cards announcing the contents of coops for sale are still to be seen. There is plenty of time—two more days to secure fancy stock and see the exhibition.

There is nothing much prettier to be found in the whole show than the little game bantams.

Mr. W. B. Henderson, of the agricultural department and member of the executive committee, displays some coops of Spanish Hackles.

A pretty sight is Dr. Carpenter's cage of Canaries, when the whole lifty dispose their little anatomies upon the perches for a night's rest.

Mr. T. O. Hall, of the Gate City Poultry yards, exhibits some fine Plymouth Rocks, Laingshans and Brown Leghorns.

Hall Morrison's pictures of Game, etc., attract much attention. His paintings are well known.

A coop near the door comains a lot of new-fangled chickens, entirely new, and said by judges to be very meritorious. They are called Georgia Jerseys, are good layers, of good size, and promise well in other respects. They are bred by D. N. Stevens, of DeKalb, from a cross between the ordinary Sciub and good Brown Leghorn. They are entered for the special prize offered tor Georgia originals.

# MRS. HAWES GONE. The Hawes-Kane Sensation Not Ventilated

in Police Court Yet. The Hawes-Kane sensation was not ventilated in police court yesterday morning as was expected, because Mrs. Hawes could not be and and Kane is too badly hurt to leave his

No day for the trial can be fixed. Immediately after Mrs. Hawes was taken to olice headquarters yesterday morning friends f hers appeared to make bond good for her appearance, but Mr. Buchanan, then in charge a police headquarters, declined to accept a bond. Later in the day Chief Connolly released Mrs. Hawes upon the deposit of ten dollars and seventy-five cents as collateral for her appearance in court. At the same tine Mrs. Hawes secured her release Kane deposited the same amount and was released also. Soon after Kane's release Chief Connolly secured information entirely new to him, and decided that the collateral n Kane's case had not been enough and re-paired an additional deposit of forty dollars,

making his collateral fifty dollars.

Early yesterday morning it was currently reported that Mrs. Hawes had left the city. Captain Moon at once began an investigation which confirmed the rumor. The woman, it is believed, left the city Wednesday night, but no clew to her whereabouts has as yet been se-cured. Mr. Hawes is in the city yet, and is caring as best he can for his children, who are left to him.

Kane was quite sore yesterday. His wounds are considered very severe, but in no way dangerous. He will probably be able to get out next week.

# AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. Stolen Money Recovered -- A Crazy, Woman

Arrested .- A Thief Escapes. Mrs. Nugal, residing on Capitol avenue, near Mrs. Nugal, residing on Capitol avenue, near Fair street, placed two ten dollar bills in her pantry about a week ago, thinking that they would be safe from thieves and burglars. A day or two ago the lady discovered that the money was gone, and at once reported the matter to Captain Russell. Yesterday Captain Russell and Detective Bedford went out to the place to investigate the weater and in a short time her. investigate the matter, and in a short time be-came satisfied that the lady's cook had taken the money. The officers at once called upon the negro woman, and after questioning her closely, charged her with the theft. The woman denied knowing anything about the money, but when the detective threatened to arrest her she gave in and confessed. The officers then asked for the money, and the woman went to her trunk and, taking out a large box of envelopes, told them the money was in one of the envelopes but she did not

was in one of the envelopes but she did not know which one. The captain and his detective had a nhour's search going through the pack, but finally found the money. The lady declined to prosecute the woman and she was not arrested.

Effic Harris, a negro woman, about sixty years of are weighing nearly two bundred years of age, weighing nearly two hundred pounds, is sole occupant of cell No. 2 at police headquarters. The woman is a raving maniac, and has been cutting curious capers for two or three days past. The woman's insanity first three days past. The woman's manning has manifested itself about a week ago, when she disappeared from her home on Calhoun street. Her friends were unable to find her, notwithstanding the fact that they made a vigorous search. Last night Patrolman Lynch's attention was directed to her on Decatur street by a gentleman who had observed her peculiarities. The patrolman at once took charge of her, and conducted her to police headquarters.

AN UNKNOWN EPILEPTIC About twelve o'clock last night, Patrolman Cunningham came upon a man lying upon the sidewalk near the Kimball house, apparently dead drunk. The Black Maria was sent for and the man havled to police headquarters, where it was ascertained that he was in a fit. Dr. Van Goidtsnoven was sent for and succeeded in hyinging the man sent for, and succeeded in bringing the man

sent for, and succeeded in bringing the man around all right after hard work.

A THIEF ESCAPES.

A negro boy passed through H. W. Morris's yard on Humphrey's street yesterday and stole some clothing off a line. A servant saw the theft and gave the alarm and an officer was telephoned for. Call Officer Thompson went out but the thief bad made his escape. out but the thief had made his escape.

out but the thier had made his escape.

CUT THREE TIMES WITH A KNIFE.

Bud Manley and Tom Jefferson, two young negroes, engaged in a desperate fight yesterday afternoon on Broad street, near Hunter, in afternoon on Broad street, near Hunter, in which Manley was severely cut with a knife. Jefferson has been working at the Western Union telegraph office for some time past. In some way he become indebted to Manley in the sum of fifty cents. Yesterday atternoon Manley asked Jefferson for the money and the request for payment led to a quarrel. Later in the exempt the two men wet again and rethe evening the two men met again and renewed the quarrel. In the fight which ensued Jefferson inflicted three ugly knife wounds; one on Manley's head, one in his side and one across his hand. Both negroes were arrested by Patrolmen Holland and Hudson.

# The Two Clubs.

The great concert, which has been the object of conversation in our good society for the last ten days, will be given tonight by "The Mendelssohn quintette Club," of Boston, and "The Polymnia Club," of Atlanta. This concert will offer this remarkable co-operation of the most celebrated professional mutual c.ub of America, with a local club of lady amateurs composed of first-class talents in a quantity, may be never seen together before this day. From such a reunion of talents we can expect a musical feast which will delight the most fastidious critics. Such an occasion is so rare in our provincial life that none ought to neglect it, and every person with the least pretense to culture and refinement ought to be present. We even go further and we say that, apart from the delightful pleasure such a concert gives every one ought to takepart in the ovation to maintain the reputation of Atlanta as the chief artistic city of the south. We learn that the "Macon Musical association" has been convoked to prepare a suitable reception for the Mendelssohn club, and Atlanta will not allow the sister city to get ahead of us. The great concert, which has been the object

Have you been to the Poultry and Bench Show? If so, go again. If not, go at once.

Is There Any Gum in It.

Is there any gum in it? Is what all prudent men ask before taking hold of any new enterprise. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweat Gum and Mullein has gum in it and the finest stimulating principle known. It cures coughs colds and consumption.

# THE WALL STREET DEAL

THE CLOSE OF THE GREAT TERMI-NAL TRADE.

The Signing of the Agreement by the Contracting Parties—The Personelle of the New Company

-The Rumors Current on the
Street-The Central Railroad,

NEW YORK, January 20 .- [Special.]-The agreement by which the control of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad passes to the Richmond and West Point Terminal company was signed today. The Terminal directors will hold a meeting shortly and make places in their board for Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas and George S. Scott as representatives of the East Tennessee and Richmond and Danville interests. It is announced also that the collateral trust loan for \$8,500,000, from which the Terminal company will make its cash payment, \$4,500,000 for control, has been taken by the First National bank in behalf of the syndicate formed some time ago for the purpose. Besides the bank the syndicate comprises Brice and Thomas, who take two millions of bonds; John H. Inman and John D. Rockefeller, \$1,000,000 each; George S. Scott and Moore & Schley, \$500,000 each and some others. The price at which the bonds were taken was not made public, but it is understood that they will be placed on the market at about par.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE. The Richmond Terminal mystery has been the chief subject of interest on the stock exchange for the last week. Little by little the outside public is 'let into" the great scheme for gridironing the south with railroads; but after each successive wide fluctuation, some new item of information is made public, and the insiders take their profits from the movement which they knew must follow on the market. Wall street houses, credited with inside information, have traded heavily on both sides, and always a little in advance of the rest of the street. When the advance of the rest of the street. When the terms of consolidation with the East Tennessee had been announced, buyers thought their course was clear, but the clique of better incourse was clear, but the clique of better informed speculators suddenly surprised the street with the news of the new issue of stock. People who had calculated that the Terminal people must come into market to buy their 49,000 shares for exchange with the East Tennessee preferred stock received something of a shock when the directors calmly announced that all the stock was to be new issue. The exchange the stock was to be new issue. The exchange of new stock for Richmand and Danvilld hold-

STILL MORE STARTLING.

The project now carrying out throws a good deal of light upon the exorbitant and absurd price to which Danville stock rose before the purchase by the Terminal people. It did seem as though \$25 was rather high for stock that paid no dividend and did not earn 6 per cent, but the true inwardness of the belief in the correctness of that price was now made amply manifest.

The Central to be Scooped. AUGUSTA, Ga., January 20.—[Special.]—Central railroad stock is very strong today at 129½ bid, with light offerings. It has been whispered around for some time that under the Alexander management the stockholders of the Central will receive large and regular divi-dends on their stock, and that 24 per cent quar-terly can be paid. It is believed by many that the road will be leased to the present owners of the Richmond and Danville, East Tennes-see, Virginia and Georgia, and Norfolk and Western, known as the Richmond Tennessee company, at a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent annually. While this may not be the ex-act thing to be done, something of the sort is in the wind, which will put Central stock beyond 150, and many predict 175, before the next dividend.

# PERSONAL.

OYSTERS on the half shell at Donehoo's. MRS. G. J. BRADLEY left vesterday for Dal. MR. ABNER TOWERS, of Rome, visited the

Miss Lula Ross, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Rome, is visiting Miss Carrie Carr, 142 Spring street.

plished young lady of Rome, is visiting Miss Carrie Carr, 142 Spring street.

At the Kimball: H A Matthews, Fort Valley, Ga; Robt Coleman, J B Cobb, J J Cobb, W D Fowers, Macon, Ga; S Goldsmith, Chicago; Mark Goldsmith, Cinchnati; C M Miller, Philadelpha; C Stockard, Columbus, Miss; G J Peacock Columbus, Ga; M C Wilcox, Mt. Airy, Ga; A J Arnold, Jno M Morrell, Monroe, Ga; C W Howard, Chattanooga, Tenu; J Marshal, Lincoln, Neb; W C Comstock, Mammoth Cave; R H McCall, J A Faust, New York; E Robinson, Huntsville, Ala: L G Hanna, agt Jsnish Co; Dr Trippell. So Carolina; W A Dakin, Toledo, Q; S G McLendon, E M Mallette, Thomasville, Ga; L B Yanch, R S Storrs, T A Ingersoll, New York; W Ware, New Jersey; TR Foster, Vicksburg, Miss; T M Wilcox, New York; William Morris, Alabama; Thomas E Telgardon, S A Ferguson, Chicago: S J Hacheson, Henderson, Ky; R T Miller, W D Shackleford, Omaha; N Haight, J C Burch, Louisville, Ky; H C Smith, New York; T A Anderson, Indiana; H Smith, Baltimore; R H Bell and wife, Loudon, Tenn; E B Farmer, P B Walker, Warrenton, Ga; Virgil Powers, Macon, Ga; Joseph Watler, Baltimore; Joseph Olling, Mel; ton, Fla; R A Oliphant and wife, South Carolina, L N Trammell, Daiton, Ga; W A Settle, Columbus E Herbert Ingalis, Paul West, Go B Nichols, Baltimore; W J McCord, Washington, D C; Jno J Black, Deae Black, F C Hand, L B Carev, Rome, Ga; J P Faeming, Augusta; H Beer and wife, New Orleans; R. J. Fisher, Athens, Tenn.; W. D. Henderson, Athens, Tenn.; P. Seidenger, Cincinnati; J. W. Lindsey, Louisville, Ky; J Q, Word, Griffin, Ga, Henry Berrell, New York; Mrs. George S. Moon, Birmingham, Ala; W. W. Wrigley and wife, Macon, Ga; Mrs. Henry Roberton, Ga; Mrs. J. E. Simpson, Birmingham, Ala; W. W. Wrigley and wife, Macon, Ga; Mrs. George S. Moon, Ga; Jons, Ga; Mrs. J. G. Simpson, Birmingham, Ala; W. W. Wrigley and wife, Macon, Ga; W. B Johnson, Macon, Georgia; A F Lippencott, Philadelphia; R E Deney, Kome; R W Gflespie, New Orleans; T P Milmanagh, Greenville; E C Elam and wife, Anniston; Chas C Martin, Cin AT THE KIMBALL: H A Matthews, Fort

FITS! All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Over 100 Varieties Of the purest and best toilet soaps made by Colg: te & Co. Cashmere Bouquet the standard. Frank X. Bliley, John F. Barclay.
D. G. WYLIE & CO.,

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Undertakers and Funeral Directors
fol fun no.]

Have you been to the Poultry and Bench Show? If so, go again. If not, go at once.

A Word About Those Great Turkeys at th

A Word About Those Great Turkeys at the Show.

If you have not seen those magnificent specimens of our incomparable native bird, the turkey, at the Poultry Show, you better go and see them, and then go around to W. F. Stokes & Co., 15 Marietta street, where they can fill your order if necessary for 1,000 pounds of the same incomparable table bird. Secure one for your Sunday's dinner. The season will soon be over, and then you will regret not having enjoyed them when you had a chance to get one so cheap from W. F. Stokes & Co. Cranberries 10 cents per quart; grapes 20 cents per pound; finest cysters at 25 cents per quart.

# COLONEL GRANT'S FUNERAL

The Remains of One of Atlanta's Best Citizens Laid to Best | Yesterday. The funeral of Col. Jno. T. Grant yesterday The funeral of Col. Jno. T. Grant yesterday morning was very largely attended. The services were held at the beautiful residence on Peachtree street where Colonel Grant had speut the evening of his life and where his death occurred. A great many of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta gathered to pay a last sad tribute to one who in life had done so much to command their love and admiration. Governe Goddenwer group of the presence of the processor.

ernor Gordon was among those present.

The casket containing the remains was covered with flowers. The solemn services were oponed with the singing of the sweet hymn,

oponed with the singing of the sweet hymn,
"I would not live alway."
Rev. W. F. Glenn read a few short selections from the Bible.
Rev. H. H. Parks offered a touching prayer.
Mrs. Dow sang "When?" the words to which were composed by Father Ryan. The music was composed by Professor Snow.
Dr. Morrison read a selection from the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.
Professor Snow sang

Professor Snow sang

"He wipes the tear from every eye."

Mr. Glenn then made a few remarks.

He spoke very feelingly of Colonel Grant.

He said that Colonel Grant always expressed a desire that no eulogy should be pronounced upon him. This, to my mind, said Mr. Glenn, is as great a eulogy as could be pronounced, when we consider it in connection with his character and his life. But from what I know of Colonel Grant, I am satisfied that he would be perfectly willing for us to use anything in his life that might be used for our profit or hat of our children. All intense lives have their characteristics. Colonel Grant's life was an intense one and impressed itself upon his friends, and the country in which he lived. From what I have known of him, three things have impressed themselves upon my mind as characteristic of his life. Others may have impressed themselves upon your minds. Other characteristics still may not have impressed any of us, and yet may have been living springs in his life. The first of these charac-teristics was his firm adherence to justice. He was in every sense and in a high sense a just man—just not only in the ordinary dealings with his fellow men and in compliance with the laws, but in the higher and broader sense of equity. Sometimes when ordinary justice was one way, and on his side, and the law alto gether on his side, the higher claims of equity would impel him to a different course, and though by this his purse may have been lighter, his mind and heart were fuller and richer. Another characteristic that impressed me was have his charity; charity in the ordinary sense and

in the extraordinary sense, and charity that characterized his dealings with his fellow men and his conversation about them. There was often a wise discrimination in the objects of his charity. He was not disposed to bestow praise or laurels upon those who had already the wreaths about their brows, nor to make crowns for the heads already crowned, but he sought royalty where it had not been recognized and bestowed his praise and his help upon those whom he regarded as most needy. He never told me that the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthiaas was a favorite of his, but when, last night I heard from one who loved him dearly that such was true I was not surprised. His nature and disposition, it seemed to me would have an affine position, it seemed to me, would have an affin-

ity for the culogy of the apostle upon that grand Christian virtue. The apostle speaks of the emptiness of all things else without charity. He then speaks of the work or charty. He then groups together three of the highest virtues in the constellation—faith, the faith in God and in man, and hope, which is the anchor and says that the to the soul, and charity—and says that the greatest of all these is charity. Our friend greatest of all these is charity. Our friend seemed to press through all the minor virtues and take this brightest star of them all and incorporate it in his own life. The third characteristic of Colonel Grant was that he claimed nothing for himself as a Christian, and yet he was all the time living much of the Christian life. He

made no professions of Christianity, never but thought much of the Christian life and but thought much of the Christian life and character, and seemed to be ever struggling to reach the higher heights of it. He never told me why he had not joined, the church; but I have thought from what I have seen and from what I have heard him say, that it was because of his high ideal of the Christian and the Christian church, and of himself in convergence therewith I have of himself in comparison therewith. I have long since learned that Christianity is much broader than the organized Christian church. Many men are Christians who are not members of the Christian church. Men whose lives are ever exemplifying Christian virtues and at the same time without the recognition that they are due to Christ. out the recognition that they are due to Christ. I will not say this to encourage any in remaining out of the pale of the church. Colonel Grant's life does not encourage that for I may strain confidence to say that he stated not long ago to one whom he loved dearer than life that he had made one mistake and that was in not joining the church. He often declared himself to be a strong Methodist—a stronger Methodist, he feared, than a Christ'an. I want to say for myself that I have admired and loved Colonel Grant since I have known him and often in coming into his house felt that I was ten in coming into his house felt that I was coming to sit at the feet of one who could profit me, and while I do not speak as the oracle of God, but speaking my own opinion, feel constrained to say that I believe if we live

right we, will meet him in the resurrection."
Two stanzas of "Nearer My God to Thee"
were then sung, after which the remains were slowly borne to Oakland cemetery where the terment took place.



# HAWKES'

# Eye Glasses and Crystalized Lenses

Have wen the admiration of every Spectacel wearer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use.

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Frames in all styles fitted to these leuses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluioid bifocal, pantiscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spectacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

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Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Peerless, Beauty of
Hebron, White and Yellow Onton Sets, Clover, Grass
and Millet Seed, Early Seed Corn of tet different
kinds, English Peas, Beans and small Garden Seeds.
In connection with such he sells and handles
pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Scuppernong, Blackberry, Catawba and other brands of Domestic Wines.
To all of which he invites his old and new friends
and customers to come and examine and price.

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NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoea Spmi-Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depresa-ion of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discour-aged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

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RIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly,

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URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

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GRAND CONCERT

Mendelssohn @ Quintette @ Club From Boston. Organized 1849. John Marquardt (from London) Solo Violin. Fritz Schade, Violin

Thomas Ryan, Solo Clarinette and Viola, William Schade, Solo Flute and Viola. Louis Blumenberg, Solo Violoncello, a Miss Alice Ryan, Prima Donna So

POLYMNIA CLUB, OF ATLANTA Prices: \$1, 50c., 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's, jan17,18 19 20 21

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 22.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Engagement of the Distinguished Comedian and
Reigning Metropolitan Favorite, Mr.

J. B. POLK,

# MIXED DE PICKLE, (included to mischler) PICKLES



Warranted absolutely pure Cocon, from which the caces of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocon mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more eco cal, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Greens everywhers. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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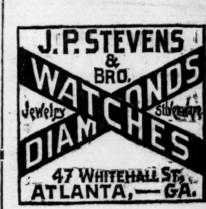
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FINE MACHINE WORK IN: ALL ITS BRANCHES Engines Repaired and Cylinders recored without removing them from their place BY SPECIAL TOOLS. 43 Satisfaction Guaranteed. 43 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 54

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga.; December 19, 1886;

Leave'Atlantal		.12 162352	a m  16	50 pm	* 3 00 az	nf* 200 g	0.0 1
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# RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

From the city. Central time.

BEPART.

FAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.

\*Juy Express from S'v'h
& Fla. No. 14 10:30 a m
\*Rome express. From north, No. 15, 5:45 am

\*Cin. & Mem. Ex. from north, No. 11, 1152 pm

"Day Express from n'th, No. 12, 23 am

"Day Express from n'th, No. 13. 35 pm

\*Cannon Ball, No. 12, 33 am

"N. Y. Lim. north, N. Y.

Phila., etc., No. 16, 20 pm

\*Cannon Ball South for annual Ball South for Savannah and Florida, No. 16. 25 pm

\*Fast mail from Florida, No. 16. 34 5pm

\*Fast Express South for Savannah and Florida No. 13. 34 5pm

\*PIEDMONT AIR-JANE.

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Trains marked thus (\*) are daily. All otherrains

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The coupous maturing January 1st, 1887, on bonds of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad will be paid on presentation at the National Park Bank, New York; at the office of the Company, Americus, Ga., or at the office of W. H. Patterson, 24 South Pryor street, Atlanta Ga. 24 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

I am still offering the bonds of the Americus, I reston and Lumpkin Railroad, and call the attention of investors to them as a meritorious security. Whole issue \$5,(00) per mile. Bonds mature 1906. Interest 7 per cent, payable January and July.

Full information on application.

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7 Per Cent Bonds, Due 1906.

TOTAL ISSUE ONLY \$5,000 PER MILE.

Interest Payable January and July -IN THE-

CITY OF NEW YORK -OR AT-

COMPANY'S OFFICE

AMERICUS, GA.

Having been appointed financial agent for the
sale of the above bonds, I am now offering a limited amount of them at par and accrued interest,
and commend them to any one desiring a safe and
profitable investment. ale investment.
information [will be furnished on applica-

tion.
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R. J. MAYNARD

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 20, 1887. New York exchange buying at par and selling at ½ premium.

Fatatra And City Bonds.
New Ga. 4½ Bid. Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1910 ....110 112
30 year ....105 107
Ga. (s, 1889 ....102½ 104
Ga. 7s, gold...10½ 107
Ga. 7s, gold...10½ 107
Ga. 7s, gold...10½ 107
Ga. 7s, gold...10½ 107
Savannah 5s...100 102
All'ta 8s, 1902.121 123
All'ta 8s, 1902.121 124
Ga. Pac. ind...105 107
All'ta 7s, 1899.116 118
All'ta 6s, S.D..100 105
All'ta Atlanta 58 ... 105 107
Atlanta 428 ... 100 192
Augusta 78 ... 103 105
Macon 68 ... 109 111
Columbus 58 ... 98 100
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.
Atlanta Nat'l.200 —
B'k State Gn ... 120 —
Gate City Nat.120 —
RAILROAD BONDS.
Ga. 68, 1897 ... 108 110

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 20.—There was a moder ate degree of activity in the stock market today, although nearly one-third of the day's business was transacted in the first hour. Dealings were marked with considerable feverishness, especially in the forencen, notwithstanding the fact that the general feeling was mildly confident. Reading be came the leader both as to the amount of business done and the interest in trading. Although noth-ing new of importance was developed, rumors were heard in regard to the favorable outcome of the reorganization, and of more amicable relations with the Pennsylvania railroad. The other coal stocks, however, did not share in the strength displayed by Reading, and Jersey Central was es-pecially weak. Richmond and West Point showed onsiderable weakness and retired to secondary place in trading. New England, however, again came to the front, and that stock was strong upon good buying, reputed as being for Boston account and trading was accompanied by the story that that company had acquired control of the Housa-tonic rafiroad. This, however, was atterwards offi-cially denied. Hocking Valley became prominent in the afternoon, and, next to Jersey Central, was the weakest stock on the list. Cauada Southern showed some weakness early in the day, but the remainder of the general list were steady to firm. The opening this morning was fairly steady, and changes either way were for insignificant fractions only, except for Richmond and West Point, which was 1 per cent higher. Coal stocks and St. Paul were prominent in the early dealings, and the market was feverish and irregular, but generally weak. A rally occurred late in the first hour and the improvement lasted until the afternoon, though the gains were for slight fractions only. There was then a decrease in activity and prices became weak. There was then a fractional rally in the afternoon, but the decline was soon resumed, but was checked in the last hour and the close was steady, though many stocks were at the lowest figures of the day. The day's business was 355,000 shares. A majority of the active list show declines this evening, although a few stocks show material

Exchange dull but steady at 4821/004823/4. Money easy at \$\@5\$, closing offered at 3. Sub-treasury balances: Coin \$130,694,000; currency \$18,359,000. Governments dull but stoods: 45,1977(6,38,100). Stote

	ernments dun but ste	auy,	3.5	141/81	92 100	State
	bonds dull but steady.					
ı	Ala. Class A 2 to 5 106	1/6 N	. O.	Pac. 1	sts	82
١	do. Class B 5s 109	IN IN	. Y.	Centra	al	11314
ı	Ga. 7s mortgage 108	36 N	orfo	k & W	"n pre	51
١	N. C. 68 124	N	orth	ern P	aciffe	271/
١	do. 4s 100	1/4	do.	prefe	rred	60
ı	S. C. con. Brown 107	P	acifi	e Mail		513%
l	Tenn. settlement 6s. 78	R	eadi	ng		4114
١	Virginia 6s 48	R	ich d	& Alle	ghany	81%
١	Virginia consols 52	R	ichn	ond &	& Dan	190
١	Chesap'ke & Ohio 8	1/ R	ich.	& W.	P Ter'l	217
1	Chicago & N.W 113					
١	do. preferred 139	SI	Pa	nl		90
1	Del. & Lack 136	7/	do. 1	prefer	red	11744
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# THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, January 20, 1887.

New York—The cotton market throughout the week has been quiet and steady, and subject to very little fluctuations. The tendency, however, was rather downward, and the close today reveals a loss of several points for the week. Spots, mid-

dling 9½c.

Net receipts for 5 days 108,254 bales, against 129,373 bales ast year; exports 123,838 bales; last year 91,725 bales; stock 987.411 bales; last year 1.090.870 bales. Below we give the opening and closing quota-tions of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opened.	Closed.
January	9.40@ 9.45	9.35@ 9.40
February		9.40@ 9.41
March	9.56@	9.51@ 9.52
April	9.66@	9.61@ 9.62
May	9.76@	9.71@ 9.72
June	9.86@	9.81@ 9.82
July	9.93@ 9.95	9.88@ 9.89
August	10.00@	9.95@ 9.96
Closed barely steady; sal	les 61,700 bal	es.
Local-Cotton dull; mide	llings 87/c.	
The following is our si	tatement of	receipts and

shipments for today: Georgia Railroad.
Central Railroad.
Central Railroad.
Western and Atlantic Railroad
West Point Railroad.
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Railroad.
Georgia Pacific Railroad. Total 8..... Receipts previously .115,253 . 2,506 ... 117,759

150 93,711 5,452 Total'.... 99,313 Stock on hand .. 18,446 The following is our comparative statement;
Receipts today.
Same day last year.
Showing a decrease.
Receipts for the week.
Same week last year.
Showing a decrease. Receipts since September. Same time last year...... Showing a decrease....

NEW YORK, January 20—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: With the short interest pretty well covered by yesterday's flurry, operators who loaded up at the same time looked in vain for ome one to take their contracts this morning. No natural demand developing, however, it was forced, in the effort to unload, and the cost remarkly depresed in points closing at the the cost promptly dropped six points, closing at the lowest point. The shading, however, seemed to a comparatively steady point, all things considered, and during the last hour or two offerings were

... 19,79

readily taken care of.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 20—12:15 p. m.—Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 5 3-16; middling orleans 55-16; sales 8,600 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 18,000; American 9,400; uplands low middling clause January 5 12-64; January and February delivery 5 11-64; February and March delivery 5 11-64; February and March delivery 5 11-64; July and Angust delivery 5 12-64; July and Angust delivery 5 12-64; July and Angust delivery 5 12-64; buyers; January and February delivery 5 12-64, buyers; July and Angust delivery 5 12-64, buyers; July and Angust delivery 5 12-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 12-64, buyers; Hording Clause January delivery 5 12-64, buyers; Hording Clause January delivery 5 12-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 11-64, buyers; January delivery 5 11-64, buyers;

bales: middling uplands \$\frac{9}{4}\$: middling Orleans 911-16; net receipts \$66; gross 2,953; consolidated net receipts 21,119; exports to Great Britain 16,822; to France 2,101; to continent 3,581; stock 233,567.

GALVESTON, January 20—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 3,273 bales; gross 3,273 sales 1,008; stock 106,248; exports coastwise 1,044.

NORFOLK, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); net receipts 1,510 bales; gross 1,510; stock 40,229; sales 653; exports to Great Britain 2,518; coastwise 1,329.

Sales 63; exports to Great Britain 2018; coastwise 1,329.

BALTIMORE, January 20—Cotton steady; middling 9½; net receipts 2.889 bales; gross 4,06); sales—; stock 13,899; sales to spinners—; exports to France 2,162; to continent 1,400; coastwise 1,018.

BOSTON, January 20—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 9½; net receipts 203 bales; gross 860; sales none; stock 10,961.

WILMINGTON, January 20—Cotton firm; middling 9½; net receipts 561 bales; gross 561; sales none; stock 13,961.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts 49 bales; gross 49; sales none; stock 14,255.

SAVANAH, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 54; net receipts 49 bales; gross 49; sales none; stock 14,255.

none; stock 14,255.

SAVANNAH, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling
91-16; net receipts 1,854 bales; gross 1,854; sales 1,300;
stock 52,541; exports coastwise 985.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 7,564 bales; gross 9,561; sales 6,250; stock 296,614; exports to Great Britain 10,100; to continent 984.

to continent 984.

MOBILE, January 20—Cotton dull; middling 9; nett receipts 985 bales; gross 1,080; sales 500; stock 87,889; exports coastwise 1,192.

MEMPHIS, January 20—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9; net receipts 2,082 bales; shipments 4,314; sales 2,300; stock 121,051; sales to spinners —. AUGUSTA, January 20—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 375 bales; shipments —; sales 116. CHARLESTON, January 20—Cotton steady; middling 9½; net receipts 680 bales; gross 630; sales 630; stock 31,512\_exports to continent 806.

# THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in

Gain and Produce.
CHICAGO, January 20—There was a fair volume of speculation in wheat today with a nervous and unsettled feeling pervading the market and values tending generally lower, although prices at the close stood where they did at the close yesterday. Cables quoted dull markets, but with no change in prices. Advices from California were conflicting. The market opened a shade easier with May delivery at 84%c, railied to 82%c, broke off to 83%c on free selling, rallied again to 841/6@845/c, on reports of a good export movement, fell back to \$4\% and closed at that point. Export clearings from three points were 276,000 bushels, while receipts at eleven 1 eints aggregated 257,000 bushels.

The corn market was fairly active and weak,

prices again ruling lower. Receipts were not large and the shipping demand was fair. Prices fell off Cats were weak, in sympathy with the other ce-

reals, and closed ½c lower.

Provisions were active and unsettled. Mess pork opened 2½ 65 higher, tell off 15@17½e, and closed

WHEAT— Hig	hest.	Lo	west.	Clos	ing.
January	773/4		771/4		77%
February	78		771/2		77%
March	785/6		781%		$78\frac{3}{6}$
May	841/2		83%		841/4
January	851/6		351/8		85%
February	851/2		351/4		35%
March	357%		35%		35%
May	411/4		40%		40%
January	251/6		251/6		251%
February	25%		251%		251%
March	253/		2.3%	7 34	253%
May Pork—	30%		301/8		801/4
January 12	121/6	11	95	12	071/6
February12	121%	11	95		071%
March12	221/2	12	15	12	15
May12	40	12	171/2	12	321/2
Jenuary 6	45	6	4214	6	45
Feb uary 6	4736	6	4212	6	45.
Ma ch 6	55		50	6	511/6
SHORT RIES-	671/2	6	65		671/2
January 6	15	6	10	6	15
February 6	15	6	10	6	15

# PROVISIONS, GRAIN ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, January 20, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Moal.

ATLANTA, January 20, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Moal.

ATLANTA, January 20, 1887.

68.00; extra fame; \$5.0068.155; famey \$4,50684.75; extra family \$4.05694.60; choice family \$4.07, family \$5.5068.75; extra \$2.25683.75.

Wheat—White Tennesse 90c; western 9c.681.00. Bran-Large sacks 95c; small \$6.0 c. Corn meal—Plain \$566.60c; bolted \$566.60c; pea meal \$1.10. Grits—3.50. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee \$66.57c; No. 2 white mixed \$6c. Oats—No. 2 mixed \$406.41c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 85c; blover \$90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales \$65c; blover \$90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock \$1.10.

BALTIMORE, January 20—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine \$2.5068.30); ex-teness \$65c; so the strike the factor of the strain of the strain \$2.5068.80; ex-teness \$2.506

Peas—Stock \$1.10.

BALTIMORE, January 20—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine \$2.50@\$3.00; extra \$3.15@\$3.90; extra \$3.15@\$3.90; extra \$3.15@\$3.90; extra \$3.15@\$3.90; Rio brands \$4.87@\$5.00. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western lower, closing dull; southern red 91@96; amber 95; No. 1 Maryland 95 asked; No. 2 western, winter red 95.01 \$25.00; extra \$3.15@\$4; yellow 46@47. NEW; YORK, January 20—Flour, southern steady and quiet; common to fair extra \$3.50@\$4.10; good to choice \$4.15@\$5.20. Wheat a shade lower and fairly active for export; No. 2 red January 91%, closing at 91%; May 95.5-16@96 1-16, toosing at 93%. Corn firm but quiet; No. 2 January 47%; May 50%4, closing at 50%. Corn firm but quiet; No. 2 January 47%; May 50%4, closing at 35%; May 30%4@36%, closing at 35%. Hops quiet and easy; state 12@23.

ST. 1.0UIS, January 20—Flour more active but easier; family \$2.90@\$3.00; choice \$3.35@\$3.45; fancy \$2.76@\$3.85; extra fancy \$3.80@\$4.00. Wheat ½6.0st closing at 35%; May 30%40.00 \$3.80; choice \$3.35@\$3.45; fancy \$2.76@\$3.85; extra fancy \$3.80@\$4.00. Wheat ½6.0st closing at 35%4; disper; No. 2 red cash 91@\$1½; May \$6.00. Wheat ½6.00 \$2.76@\$3.85; extra fancy \$3.80@\$4.00. Wheat ½6.00 \$2.76@\$3.85; extra fancy \$3.80@\$4.00. Wheat ½6.0st closing at 35%4; disper; No. 2 red cash 91@\$1½; May \$6.00. No. 2 red cash 91@\$1½; May \$6.00. Wheat ½6.00 \$2.75.

CINCINNATI, January 20—Flour easy; family \$3.55@\$3.69; famcy \$3.50@\$4.00. Wheat strong; No.12 red \$4\1/@\$9. Corn barely steady; No.2 mixed 37\1/4. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 39\1/4@\$1. CHICAGO, January 20—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 77%; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 781%. No. 2 corn 353%. No. 2 oats 251/@2534. LOUISVILLE, January 20—Grain firm but quiet Wheat, No. 2 No. 2 red 82. Corp. No. 2 mixed 38% do. white 40%. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31.

ATLANTA, January 20 — Coffee — Fancy Rio 18c; choice 17½c; prime 17c; good 16½; fair 16c; low grade 15½c. Sugar—Cut loaf 7¾68c; powdered 7½673c; standard granulated 6½66½c; off grade 6½66½c; strandard granulated 6½66½c; choice 50c; prime 30635c; common 20025c. Teas—Black 35 600c; green 35660c Nutmegs 70c. Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½. Candy—Assorted stick 8½. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls \$9.00; ½ bbls \$4.50; kits 60c; palls 60c. Soap \$2.00685.00 \$100 caks. Candles—Full weight 11½6c. Matches—Round wood \$9 gross \$1.15; \$9.200 \$2.00; \$9.200 \$3.50; \$3.00 \$100 caks. Candles—Full weight 11½6c. Nichese—Cream 14c; factory 12½613c. Groceries.

300 \$3.30; \$4.400 \$4.50. Soda—In kegs 4%c; in boxes 5%c. Rice—Srime 5c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 12%@13c. NEWORLEANS, January 20—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes common to prime 13%@16½. Sugar, Louisiana open kettle choice 4½; strictly prime 4½; prime 4½; fully fair good fair 3%@3 15-16; fair 3%@3 3½; good common to fair 3½; common 3½@39½; centrifugals, choice white 57-16@59½; off white 5½@55-16; gray white 4½@55; choice yellow claffied 5½; prime 60.5½@55-16; off do. 4½@4½; seconds 4@4½; prime 60.5½@55-16; off do. 4½@4½; seconds 4@4½; plantation granulated 57-16. Molasses steady; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 38@40; prime 86@37; fair 22@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 27@30; prime to good prime 20@21; common to good common 20@25; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 27@30; prime to good prime 20@21; common to good common 20@35; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 27@30; prime to good prime 20@21; common to good common 20@35; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 27@30; prime to good prime 20@21; common to good common 20@35; centrifugals, strictly prime to choice 27@30; prime to good prime 23@21; common 20@35; centrifugals, 42.65; yellow 4½@4½; cfine 4.64%; granulated 5½; yellow 4½@4½; off A 5½; mould A 5½; strictly prime 3%@65; cut loaf and crushed 6½; powdered 6½@65; cut loaf and crushed 6½.

WILMINGTON, January 20—Turpentine firm a 20%; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; taifirm at \$1.25; crude turpentine hards firm; \$1.00; yellow dip \$1.90; virgin \$1.90. low dip \$1.90; virgin \$1.90.

SAVANNAH, January 20—Turpentine firm at 37; sales: — barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained 90@\$1.02\%; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, January 20—Turpentine nominal at 37; rosin steady; good strained 30.

NEW YORK, January 20—Rosin quiet at \$1.00@\$1.10; turpentine steady at 39\%.

Country Produce ATLANTA, January 20—Eggs—23:625c. Butter—Jersey 27:46:90c; choice Tennessee 20:622:4c; other grades 12:46:20. Poultry—Hens 25c; chickens 18:626c; turkeys 19:c; dressed poultry—Turkeys 18:46:14c; chickens 86:00. Irish potatoes \$2:50:62:75. Sweet potatoes 56:75c & bush. Honey, strained 66:7c: in the comb 12:4c. Onions \$3:00:68:25. Cabbage 24:62:4c.

Fruits and Confectioneries ATLANTA, January 20—Apples—\$4.00@4.50. Lemons—\$4.50. Oranges—\$2.75 \$ box. Cocoanuts—None. Pineapples—None. Bananas—\$1.00@\$2.00. Figs—13@18. Raisins—New London \$2.00; ½ box 80.00; ½ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—\$11.00 \$\$ bbl. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17c. Dried fruit—Peaches 2@30; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 20—Market'steady. Horse shoes \$4.00; mule shoes \$5.00; horse shoe nails 12½@ 20c. Iron-bound hames \$3.50. Trace-chains 30@ 70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well buckets \$3.75@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 10@12c Nails \$2.50@\$2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized \$5.00; painted 5c. Powder, rifle \$5.00; blasting \$1.90. Bar lead 7½c; shot \$1.85.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 20—The wholesale mule market and prices are very satisfactory. Horses quiet. We quote horses—plug865,900; drivers \$125,68140; good drivers \$150,68200; fine \$250,68300. Mules—145, to 15, hand \$115,681 125; 15 to 155, hand \$125,6130. CINCINNATI, January 20—Hogs firm; common and light \$3.75,884.55; packing and butchers \$4.45,684.85.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 20.—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 20@23; best 25@23c; white oak sole V40c; harness leather 30@33c; ATLANTA, January 20—Bagging—134 bs, 734c; 134 bs 834c; 2 bs, 9c. Ties—Arrow \$1.10.

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A. D. Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.
C. A. HOWELL.

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WIMBISH & WALKER, E. R. Walker WIMBISH & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
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THOS, L. LANGSTON, J. General
STEWART F. WOODSON Partners.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st, 1887.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, EXPIRING DEcember 31st, 1888, has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a general commission, wholesale grocery and cotton factorage business, under the firm name of Langston & Woodson. George W. Williams is the special partner, and has contributed \$150,000 capital to the common stock. on stock.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. L. LANGSTON,
STEWART F. WOODSON Partners

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is GUARANTEED. Address
(DRS, NELMS & MOORE,
Subb-dly Bayrna (Cobb Co., Ga

# Atlanta & New Orleans | PIEDMONT SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONT GOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pull man Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change. Takes effect Sunday, December 26, 1886.

SOUT	H BOUNI	).	
	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. : Dail
L've Atlanta.  Ar. Fairburn.  "Palmetto.  "Newnen.  "Grantville.  "LaGrange.  "West Point.  "Opelita.	2 08 pm 2 20 pm 2 47 pm 3 13 pm 3 52 pm 4 20 pm	1 17 am 1 49 am 2 17 am 3 00 am 3 32 am	6 14 1 6 26 1 6 53 1 7 20 1 8 00 1
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola		2 00 pm	
" Mobile" " New Orleans	2 15 am 7 12 am	7 30 pm	
NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 1 Daily
Lv. New Orleans  "Mobile	10 20 pm 4 00 am 7 35 am 11 01 am 9 46 am 10 27 am 10 58 am 11 23 am 11 37 am 12 08 pm 12 29 pm 12 41 pm 1 25 pm	7 05 am 10 20 am 8 15 pm 11 12 pm 11 14 pm 12 12 am 12 25 am 12 52 am 1 18 am 2 15 am 2 15 am	7 00 a 7 33 a 7 50 a 8 23 a 8 56 a 9 11 a 10 00 a
	No. 8.	No. 5.	No. 5
Lv. Montgomery			8 20 p
" Meridian			12 3

Vicksburg. THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atfanta to No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Anama & New Orleans.
No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.
No. 52. Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.
No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.
No. 53, Pullman Pallor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.

to Atlanta.
CECIL GABBETT, CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent. General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

Montgomery, Alabama.

A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt.

Atlanta. Georgia.

gomery to Washington. No. 53. Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas

# THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

Office Genera	a., November 13th, 1886. 4th instant, the following e operated:	The following time can be mber 13, 1886: NORTHBOUND-NO. Leave Atlanta. Arrive Dalton. "Chattanooga" Stops at all importants NO. 1 EXPR
NO. 27 WE ave Augusta	LINE. ST-DAILY. 7 45 am 7 20 am 7 45 am 5 55 am 1 00 pm	Leaves Atlanta
ave Atlanta	ST-DAILY. 2 45 pm 5 55 am 7 40 pm 7 35 pm 8 15 pm	NO. 17 MARIETTA EXP Leaves Atlanta
DAY PASSEN OO. 2 EAST-DAILY. The Atlanta	GER TRAINS.  NO. 1 WEST-DAILY. II L've Augusta	Arrive Chattanooga. NO. 19 KENNESAW Leaves Atlanta. Arrives Dalton. Chattanooga Stops at all importants THROUGH CAR NO. 1 has Pullman P. leeping cars Jacksonvil
NIGHT EXPRESO. 4 EAST-DAILY. e Atlanta	SS AND MAIL. NO. 3 WEST-DAILY. L've Augusta9 40 pm Ar Atlanta6 10 am	change. No. 14 runs solid to Rot No. 11 has Pullman Pal ville to Louisville without sleeper Atlanta to Chatta No. 19 has through first Little Rock without cha Pullman sleeper Atlant
Covington8 30 pm		change.

east, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast. W. GREEN, Gen'l Masseger.

# THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. NEW FAST LINE TO

Birmingham, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Dal-las, Fort Worth, Houston, San Anto-nio, Little Rock, Memphis, -AND ALL-

Points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA.

Lv. Atlanta	.10 50 am	No. 52. 5 00 p
Ar. Birmingham	. 5 25 pm	11 35 p
Ar. New Orleans	. 7 15 am	3 25 p 9 50 p
" Jackson." " Vicksburg" " Shreveport" " Dallas" " Fort Worth	. 7 30 am . 6 45 pm . 6 10 am	

Gen. Agent.
Gen. Agent.
Gen. Agent.
GEO. S. BARNUM,
T. P. A.,
General Pass. Agen
Birmingham. Als. w material the lead to the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS, MURPHY BROS, Paris, Lex 6 has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the incling Medicales of the victors. ong the leading as of the oldour.

A. L. SMITH.
Brackford,

CURRY, JACOBS & CO., Agenta. OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS. NO CURE, NO PAY.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company) The Favorite Route Rast THE

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PATENT

MENI

Double Daily Trains and Elegant Coaches with change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. ATLANTA to NEW YORK.

-AND MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON, Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York

Schedule in effect December 19th, 1886.	No. 52	Expension No. 51
Leave Atlanta (City Time). Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time). Arrive Charlotte. "Salisbury. "Greensboro. "Danville. "Lynchburg "Charlottesville. "Washington "Baltimore. "Philadelphia. "New York. "Boston	8 01 pm 9 47 pm 11 30 pm 2 00 am 4 30 am 8 30 am 10 03 am 12 35 pm 10 30 pm	6 41 a a 8 22 a a 10 10 a a 1 66 a a 1 3 30 p a 1 25 p a 1 1 2
Leave Danville	12 00 a m 6 40 a m 12 20no'n	10 SAR 3 GAR 7 30 PR
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	10 40 a m	9491
Leave Atlants Arrive Spartanburg Arrive Hendersonville	****************	7 40 am 3 43 pm 7 00 pm 8 00 pm
		1000
Daily except Su Leave Atlanta (city time) Arrive Gainesville (city time) Arrive Lula (city time) RETURNING		.4 30 pm .6 38 pm .6 56 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	310.0000	.8 25 1
" Gainesville	NORTH	ASIER
Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41

		20.47
Leave Atlanta (city time) Arrive Athens (city time)	7 40 a m 11 50 a m	4 30 pm
Daily except Sunday.	No. 50.	No. 42
Leave Athens (city time) Arrive Atlanta (city time)	6 20 a m 10 40 a m	4 45 pm 9 40 pm
JAS, L. TAYLOR, G. C. W. CHEARS, Agt., Allapta Ga.	Washingto SERGEA City Pass	n, D, C

W.&A.R.R. rd in effect Sunday, S EXPRESS-DAILY. stations. RESS—DAILY. S-Daily Except St

as and by signals.
PRESS—Daily Except 8urs V EXPRESS—DAILY.

Arrives at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY. NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga.
Arrives Atlanta.
NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga. Arrives Atlanta.....

through day coach Little Rock to Atlanta

'bange.'
No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

ALTON ANGIEL.

Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

A. ANDERSON.

Gen'l Superintendent.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. L. TIME CARD IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19th, 188

N(	DRTHWAR	RD.	12/200
STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Day Expres
Leave Atlanta Arrive Rome  Dalton Cleveland Knoxville Morristown Bristol Roanoke Luray Shenan'h J't'u Hagerstown Baltimore Philadelphia New York	7 55 pm 9 25 pm 10 20 pm 1 10 am 3 12 am 5 45 am 12 50 pm 4 25 pm 6 28 pm 6 28 pm 10 30 pm 10 30 pm 11 30 pm 14 55 am 7 00 am	3 15 pm 4 46 pm	10 00 0 5 10 p 5 10 p 8 20 p 6 36 p 11 20 p 1 15 p
STATIONS.	Florida Express.	Savann'h	Camer
Leave Atlanta	3 45 pm	6 00 am	

" New York	7 00 am	**************	937
SOUTHWARD.			
STATIONS.		Savann'h Express.	Marie
Leave Atlanta Arrive Macon " Hawkinsville " Jesup " Brunswick " Jacksonville " Savannah	3 45 pm 7 05 pm 11 03 pm 1 05 am 6 00 am 6 15 am 6 10 am	6 00 am 9 25 am 1 30 pm 3 15 pm 7 30 pm 7 58 pm	12 00 1 3 20 0 8 45 0 11 20 0 11 50 1 11 50 1
ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA			
STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Night Expre
Leave Atlanta Arrive Palton " Chattanooga Leave Chattanooga Arrive Cincinnati	5 00 pm 9 25 pm 11 85 pm	12 15 pm 4 35 pm 6 00 pm 6 35 pm 6 50 am	2 35 8 6 35 8 7 39 8 7 45 8 6 40 P
CHATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS.			
Leave Chattanooga Arrive Memphis	7 10 pm 6 10 am	10 45 am 10 15 pm	
CHATTANOGGA TO BRISTOL.			
Leave Chattanooga  Arrive Knoxville  " Morristown  " Bristol	10 35 am 3 05 pm 4 47 pm 8 20 pm	1 10 am	

Pullman Buffett Sleeping cars leave Atlanca as follows:
For Cincinnati, at 12:15 noon and 2:35 a. m., alid nating with the Mann Boudoir car.
For Jacksonville 3:45 p. m. and 12 night, alte nating with Mann Boudoir car.
Fullman sleepers also leave Chattanooga at p. m. for little Rock and Kansas City, and Roman Boudoir car.
Leighton sleeping cars leave Macon at 7:20 p. m. for Washington.
Leighton sleeping cars leave Macon at 7:20 p. m. daily for Brunswick.
Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt., Knoxyllie, Tenn., I. J. HLIS, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

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# CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS-NATIONAL POULTRY AND BENCH SHOW, 10

OPERA HOUSE-GRANE CONCERT OF THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, To-

# THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencilled Paragraphs Caught on Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION AEROAD.—One of the faculty of Columbia college, New York city, in writing to the commission for a set of its reports, concludes his letter thus: "The country has come to look upon your commission as one of the most important in existence."

HE IS QUITE LOW.—Arthur Trippe, the four year-old son who accidentally shot himself in the left breast Tuesday morning at his father's bouse on Humicutt street, was quite low yes-terday. Dr. Dixon, who has been attending him is afraid that the wound may produce

OPPICERS APPOINTED.—The exeuctive department yesterday issued commissions to E. C. Fort as a member of the board of commissioners of reads and revenues for Wayne county, and to T. F. Colbert as notary public and exemption of the peace for the S51 dissect of Perton county. trict of Bartow county.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The following patents were granted to patentees in Georgia in the issue of January 18th, 1883, and are specially reported for The Constitution by Albert A. Wood, solicitor for American and foreign patents, 30! Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.: Advertising show stand—Louis F. Wetzell, Atlanta, Ga. Fertilizer distributor—Jas. M. Sullivan and J. W. T. Hannah, Thomaston, Ga.

Western Capitalists.— Superintendent Wm. B. Pettitt, of the Mann Boudoir Carcempany, who lives in Ludlow, Ky., passed through the city yesterday in charge of a party of western capitalists bound for various points in Florida. The excursion occupied one of the company's handsome boudoir cars and entered Atlanta by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

A PARDON GRANTED.—Yesterday Governor Gordon pardoned Robert S. Lynne who, in 1885, was sentenced in Harris superior court to 1885, was sentenced in Harris superior court to two years in the penitentiary for manslaughter in the commission of an unlawful act. Lynne's time would have expired on the 31st of this month. His conduct has been uniformly good and the pardon is granted in order that he may not lose the rights of an elector. A man convicted of a felony cannot vote unless he is pardoned. he is pardoned.

LOOKING SOUTHWARD, Secretary Welch, of the chamber of commerce, received a letter reterday from a large manufacturer of all kinds of wood-working machinery, bicycles, iron-working tools and special machines in an eastern city, asking for information in regard to the inducements Atlanta presents for establishing here a branch factory to supply the trade of the entire southern states. The writer stated that he intended to locate such a factory at some southern point, and had writerious at some southern point, and had writer the states of the control factory at some southern point, and had writincluding Alabama points. One question contained in this letter is: "Any cash or property inducements, and to what extent?" The next question is: "What is the rate of taxation?" Mr. Welch says this is one of many similar letters received from the north and east.

RECEPTION AT TRINITY PARSONAGE.—The adies of Trinity church gave Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lee a reception last night at Trinity par-sonage, to which all the members of the church were invited. The reception was from 6 to 10 o'clock. Every room in the beautiful, com-modious parsonage of Trinity was lighted and thrown epen to the members and congregation. Ey Sociock a large crowd had assembled, and it was easy to see they had come together for a feed time. After meeting Mr. and Mrs. Lee, the guests were invited, as they came, to the spacious dining-room, where they partock of an elegant supper, served by the ladies of the church. The tables fairly groaned beneath the load of entables. The ladies who had the dining room in charge were Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, Mrs. George Hynds, Mrs. Frances Everett, Mrs. F. M. Coker, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. W. T. Wilson, and Mrs. Renwick. The guests did not seem to enjoy the supper any more than these good ladies did in waiting on them. The Trinity people have been long noted for their social gatherings. The one last night could not be easily improved upon. the guests were invited, as they came, to the

ARRANGING FOR MR. FINCH'S RECEPTION. A number of leading citizens met at the Young Men's Christian association room yesterday afternoon to arrange meetings for Mr. Finch. Rev. Dr. Hawthorne was elected to the chair and J. G. Thrower secretary. The following was appointed a committee of reception to weat Mr. Einch. Par. I. P. Hawthorne. tion to meet Mr. Finch: Rev. J. B. Hawthorde, J. U. Hendrix and Rev. W. C. McCall. Messrs. Thrower and Sessions were appointed to raise furds to defray the expenses of the meetings. It was decided to hold two meetings on Sunday, one at the opera house on Sunday after-neer at three o'clock, and one for the colored reople at Friendship Baptist church at night. The Geod Templars of the city will enter-tain Mr. Finch at the Markham house, rooms tain Mr. Finch at the Markham house, rooms having been already provided for him there. A called meeting of Georgia lodge 1. O. O. G. T. will be held tonight at their rooms, 65; Whitehall street, to arrange a suitablereception for the supreme head of their order. The place of meeting for Monday night will be announced at the opera house meeting Sunday and in Monday's Constitution. All ministers of the gospel favoring the cause of temperature are requested to give tause of temperance are requested to give notice of Mr. Finch's speech at the opera house at their morning service on Sunday.

The Jones Trial Testimony-A Correction. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The language used y your reporter in quoting my testimony yester-by at the trial of Mr. Jones for the killing of Mr. Frank P. Gray, is such as to mislead many as to my views there expressed. In answer to the inguiry of Solicitor Hill, as to whether the views of Mr. Gray and myself on the question of religion were harmonious or antagonistic, your reporter made mesay, "they were rather harmonious—that Phelieved as Mr. Gray did." The words "that I believed as Mr. Gray did." The words "that I believed as Mr. Gray did." I did not utter at all, as the court stenographer will testify.

In saying that my and Mr. Gray's views "were rather harmonious," reference was made to conversations had between us a month or so previous to his death, in which he and I discussed the mystery of life, and the doubt and perplexity of the human mind in reaching a satisfactory and convincing conclusion as to the ultimate destiny of human life. Mr. Frank P. Gray, is such as to mislead many

vincing conclusion as to the ultimate destiny of human life.

In the first part of my testimony I mentioned that many years ago I had heard Mr. Gray give utterance to expressions disrespectful to the Christian religion, and that he had, in the eyes of Christians, wed hasplemous words. I wish to emphatically state that I have no sympathy with Mr. Gray in mach utterances. Nothing could be more abhorrent or repurpant to my feelings than such sentiment. The nothest type of man with which I amacquainted, is the sincere and devout Christian; and to theer at him or his religion, would be to forfeit my telf-respect. reif-respect.

Faccult your reporter of any intension to misrepseen me. I simply ask the use of your columns
to correct impressions that have been made by the
uttrances as reported in substance and attributed
to me. Very truly.

Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1887.

Captain A. J. West. Captain West's friends will read the following bem the Chattanooga Commercial, with genuine

The Commercial enjoyed a pleasant call yester day from Captain A. J. West, of Atlanta. He is sound exponent of the new south and an eloquent representative of his growing city. He gave us many facts and figures illustrative of Atlanta's mouth and presented many hopeful views of her hight future. Atlanta should feel proud of such a progressive, active champion, and Chattanooga indertees his sagacity in making investments here."

Business Men Can always find, at John M. Miller's book tore! Marietta street, a full line of office stationery.

# THE SECOND BATTLE

FOUGHT BY THE SALVATION ARMY ON ATLANTA GROUND.

The Devil and His Hosts Receive a Black Eye at the Salvation Camp-The Captain and the Cadets on the Warpath-A Big Crowd on the Est-tle Field-What Was Done,

The Salvation Army fought its exnl battle on Atlanta grounds last night and succeeded in capturing several of the devil's army, against which they are waging a relentless

The battle between the two armies was witnessed by as many people as the old prohibi-tion hall could hold.

The open air exercises at the artesian well drew one of the largest crowds that has been seen on the streets in weeks. Long before the army made its appearance the sidewalk; about the well were fifled with people, anxious to see what a Salvation soldier looked like. The

army, headed by the captain, made its appearance on time and as A SKIRMISH LINE was thrown out in front of the well the crowd pushed forward. Every second it grew larger and when the singing began the streets were crowded with people. The services were about the same as on Wednesday night but not near same as those of the prayers, which were the same as those of the previous night, the captain invited everybody within the sound of her voice to join them at the hall on Broad street. When the army started on its march the spectators were treated to something they had never seen before. The two women they had never seen before. The two women took the lead and the two men brought up the rear. As they stepped off the women began beating their tambourines and the entire crowd to sing. Instantly from two to three hundred people fell in behind the army, and without order or care followed along, laughing, singing and whistling as they went. The clanging tambourines, the discordant singing and the mixed noise made by the gang all blended together to make a sound never before heard in Atlanta. The army took to the middle of the street and the crowd swarmed all around them. The march to the hall was a slow one, and The march to the hall was a slow one, and was thought by many to be the best part of the show. The hall was far from being empty when the army entered. The front seats were all occupied, quite a

LARGE NUMBER OF LADIES being present. Behind the army came the large crowd from the well, and by the time the captain and cadets reached the platform, the room was so full that many were turned away.

Upon entering the hall Captain Brucker knelt at her chair on the stand and prayed. She then arose, and, facing the audience, raised her right hand saying.

She then arose, and, facing the audience, raised her right hand, saying:
"Now, let's have order, please."
Some one in the back end of the hall accepted this as a challenge, and sent out a shrill cat call which was heard throughout the room.
This amused the rougher element of the audience, and a general but subdued laugh ensued.
Cantain Brucker's countennee at once took on Captain Brucker's countenance at once took on

Captain Brucker's countenance at once took on a serious look, and in a tone that reached every portion of the room, he exclaimed:

"THIS IS NO CIRCUS.

"My friends, we don't want anything of that kind here, and we ain't going to have it. This is no circus. This is the house of God, and we intend to have order. I have called upon your mayor and chief of police, and they have both promised me all the protection we need. God bless 'em both."

Instantly an intense quiet prevailed, and in a second the captain said:

"Those benches back there my good people.

"Those benches back there, my good people, were made to sit upon; not to stand upon. Please come down off them." Those who were standing upon the benches

Those who were standing upon the benches instant'y came down, and with

THE REINS WELL IN HAND,
the captain began the meeting. A minister from Chattanooga read a chapter in the New Testament, and taking the words:

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?" as a text preached quite an interesting little sermon. During the minister's talk the army at frequent intervals exclaimed:

at frequent intervals exclaimed:
"Yes, God." "Praise the Lotd." "Thank God." "Oh.yes."
Singing and prayer were indulged in after the sermon, and then the captain arose and with a face wreathed in smiles advanced to the "Now, kind friends, you all know that we must live. We must pay rent

for this hall, and we must pay our board. Now we are going to TAKE UP AN OFFERING.

and we want you all to help. We don't expect any five or ten dollar bills, but still if you have any we will take them. I have always

have any we will take them. I have always found a good living, thank God, since I began following him."

Captain Brucker and Cadet Moffett then picked up the two tambourines and turning them up side down began circulating through the crowd, As the captain and quartermaster were gathering in the hall rent and board bill for the army the other members of the company enterprising the audience with a hyporaxy enterprising the audience with a hyporaxy enterprising the sudjence with a sudjence with a sudjence with a sudjence with a hyporaxy enterprising the sudjence with a hy pany entertained the audience with a hymn. captain again took the stage and said:

THE CAPTAIN MAKES A SPEECH.

"My friends, I know that a great many people laugh and jeer at us, but we don't care for that. We are serving the Lord, and He knows

"Last night a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION came to see me and I told him all about our work. He seemed to be a mighty nice young man, [laughter] but he went off and wrote it man, [laughter] but he went off and wrote it up and never put one line of truth in it. [Laughter.] But I don't care. I am going to pray for that young man. [Laughter.] Then, this morning, I went to the office and asked the city editor about it and he did not seem disposed to talk about it. I am sorry for him and I am going to pray the Lord to make him miserable until he becomes a Christian."

The SERVICE OPENS IN EARNEST.

Then the singing and praying becam and

The stravee opens in Farniss.

Then the singing and praying began, and after awhile the teaptrain asked all who wanted to give God credit for what He had done to rise and speak. An elderly gentleman arose in the back part of the room and said a few words. Then another and another, until a half dozen persons had declared that they were on the side of the Lord. By this time the audience was pretty well worked up, at least a pertion of it, and when sinners were invited to the bench an old man walked forword and knelt down. Then another and another advanced until six were kneeling at the bench. During this time the arms. the bench. During this time the army was singing and the captain clapping her hands in apparent delight. Finally Captain Brucker and Cadet Moffett started through the crowd asking persons up. Whick Bailey, the well-known commercial tourist, was in the front seat, and the captain gathered him by the hand, exclaiming:

"My brother, are you a Christian?"

"I hope so," answered the drummer, looking toward the ceiling.
"Are you ready to die?"
"Don't know. I started to get up a company to get to Marion to Salak Carlon Company

o go to Mexico to fight for Cutting," said Mr.

Bailey, tears coming into his eyes.
"If you were to die tonight where would To Augusta, I hope, where my family and samples are.

The captain passed on, muttering something about vile sinners. Hood's Sursaparilla has cared thousands of cases of rheumatism. This is abundant rea son for belief that it will cure you. Try it.

\$3,500 for 6 R Capitol Ave, Home, Lot 50x290 ft. this side Dr. Rankin's fine new residence, lot high, level, central. Best Eargain in the market. Sam't W. Goode & Co.

The best half hour for today is a half hour at the Poultry and Bench Show. Take your family.

Go to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., for best whis-kies by the jug, keg or barrel. Also Cincinnati beer by the keg and bottles.

100 \$2 Washing Machines Free.—To introduce them in Atlanta. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 89 Handolph St., Chicago, Illinois,

JEWELER,

nds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., etc. **NEW GOODS** THE HOLIDAYS

# THE RISING FAWN RIOT.

Assistant Keeper Shubrick Tells the Story of

Assistant Keeper Shubrick Tells the Story of the Disturbance Last Week.

Mr. E. T. Shubrick, assistant keeper of the penitentiary, has been investigating the riot at Rising Fawn convict camps, and on yesterday made quite an interesting report to Governor Gordon. Mr. Shubrick states that Captain Conner, the officer in charge of the camps, had suspected that an attempt at escape would be made. Last Thursday he discovered that Jim Holt and William Jackson were the leaders in the insurrection. That night he kept Holt out, charged him with being an instigator, and told him he would have to be punished. Holt said he would die before he would submit. When Captain Conner attempted to inflict the punishment Holt attacked him and wounded him in the shoulder. A guard shot at Holt with a pistol, the first shot missing its mark and the second barely grazing the convict's arm. Holt's co-conspirators refused to go on the chain upon which they were strung at night, so the guard was doubled and a close watch was kept. Friday at 10 o'cleck, the men agreed to resume work but during the day, Jackson, one of the ringleaders, was very unruly and going from squad to squad urged the men to continue the rebellion. Sunday he was ordered out of the quarters but refused to obey. When the men were put on the chain Captain Conner accompanied by A. T. Keenan and Frank McEride, two trusties, entered the building to remove Jackson, who at once drew a knife and began cutting at the Disturbance Last Week.

T. Keenan and Frank McBride, two trusties, entered the building to remove Jackson, who at once drew a knife and began cutting at those who were about to approach him.

Fifteen or twenty convicts at ouce took sides with Jackson and a general riot ensued. Every conceivable missile was hurled at the officers, guards and trustees. One of the guards was wounded and the clothing of one of the trusties was cut. The convicts seized Captain Connor and attempted to pass him along to Jackson. Seeing the captain's perilous position one of the guards fired upon Jackson and inflicted a wound in his arm which caused his death. The riot speedily subsided. A jury of inquest said the killing was justifiable and proper. For services rendered Mr. Shubrick recommends that pardons be granted the following convicts: A. T. Keenan of Ware county, Frank McBride of Muscogee county, Sidney Carter of Chattahoochee county, and Henry Hatfield of Dade county.

An Important Arrest.

# An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or compan-ionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a follow-man, is an important function of a shrewd de-tective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

Wells' Hair Balsam. If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp. 50c.

The Poultry and Bench Show in full blast this morning. Don't fail to see it today.

31 Marietta Street.

John M. Miller's book store is the place for books, periodicals, office stationery, etc.

The Poultry and Bench Show in full blast this morning. Don't fail to see it today.

Harper's Bazar Patterns, At John M. Miller's book store. 31 Marietta street? · \$100.

One hundred dollars eash will buy the ice box and entire market outfit at No. 126 Whitehall street, formerly owned by J. A. Clemmons, for which was this day paid \$265. Apply at 355 W. Peters street.

Shad! Shad!

is a half hour at the Poultry and Bench Show. Take your family.

Blank books of every description, call on John J. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

MAYNARD'S MILL, Monroe County, Ga., November 16.—Messrs. Rodgers, Worsham & Co., Macon, Ga.—Dear Sirs: This is to certify that I tested carefully the Lister's Standard Fertilizers bought of you this year alongside of several other of the highest priced brands of complete fertilizers sold in Macon by other firms. The results show that Lister's produced enough cotton in excess of the other brands to pay for Lister's.

The fertilizers and cotton were all karefully

weighed and thoroughly satisfied me of the superiority of Listers's Standard Fertilizer. Yours truly, B. A. Harr. Write Lister's A. & C. Works, Baltimore, for agency.

Have you been to the Poultry and Bench Show? If so, go again. 'If not, go at once.

Public Gospel Temperance Meeting To-

Public Gospel Temperance Meeting Tonight.

The use of the Methodist Episcopal church
on Marietta street has been kindly granted
to the W. C. T. U. and its friends to hold an oldfashioned gospel temperance meeting, signing of
the pledge included Comelout tonight, especially,
the victims of drink. Mrs. E. P. Witter will speak,
followed by many others.

Read the real estate bargains offered in Sam'1
W. Goode & Co.'s column today.

Blank Fooks, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta.

Buggy and Horse For Sale. So gentle that women and children can drive ser. Apply Dr. McDonald, 171 Washington street

Oysters 50 cents peck. Little Delmonico, Broad St The best half hour for today is a half hour at the Poultry and Bench Show. Take your family.

I will sell good residences on Forsyth, Brotherton, Lickie and Davis streets, at prices ranging from \$1,250 to \$4,000, a small sum to be paid in cash, balance payable in monthly installments. If you want a home on

liberal terms apply to AARON HAAS, 36 Alabama Street.

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GREATLY RED If you wish an Overcoat

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Job lots of Paper, Envelopes, etc. Read our prices and call early, as they will be closed out by 15th February.

ENVELOPES. 25 M best quality No. 6 white at \$1.50 per M.
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per M. 40 M extra quality manilla circular No. 6 at 75c per M. 35 M extra quality manilla circular No. 6½ at 85c per M.

25 M extra quality manilla coin envelopes No. 3 at \$1.10 per M. LEGAL CAP PAPER, ETC. Best 16 pound legal cap per ream \$3,00; best 14 pound fool's cap at \$2.50 per ream; extra 12 pound letter at \$2.00; best 6 pound commercial note \$1.00 per ream; extra superfine commercial note \$1.25 per ream; good 3 and 4 pound commercial note at 50 and 75c per ream.

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Globe leader files, the best, \$6.00 per dozen; Globe aragon files \$5.50 per dozen; Globe transfer cases, er dozen, \$4.00, and a great many other bargains on proper out to mention, consisting of blank too humerous to mention, consisting of blank books, invoice books, letter copying books, pens, inks, pencils, waste baskets, etc., at reduced prices for 2 clays to close out at THORNTON & SELKIRK'S, Head, arters for Pictures, Picture Frames, Artists' Materials, Ladies' fine Stationery, etc., 7p under muse

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West Virginia Black Oil, all grades; Signal, Lard Castor, Parafine, etc. Orders Solicited and Qual-

ity Guaranteed. DOBE'S, WEY & CO.'S LATEST OFFER.—EX-orated China. The largest stock the lowest prices, in the state.

We find ourselves crowded for room and with a We find ourselves crowded for room and with a much larger stock on our hands than we deem prudent at this season of the year. The fact is WE ARE OVERSTOCKED! and we must reduce the surplus in short order. To accomplish this, and a time same time demonstrate how astonishingly cheap first-class goods can be sold when bough from the European manufacturers in large quantities, we offer from this date until January 1, subject to stock on hand, at date of receiving the order, the following special prices. Note:

Fine White China Dinner S v 125 Fine White China Dinner f.ets,100 29 95 \$40 00 Pine White China Tea Sets 16pcs... 21 75
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Plates, per set. 90c worth 1 50 

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RAILROAD SHOPS. Our mines are the nearest to Atlanta of any, con-sequently we can give as low figures, if not lower, to any point in the south than any other coal in the market.

Address all orders to COOSA COAL AND COKE CO., Trout Creek P. O., St. Clair Co., Ala. Im 5 7 or 8p

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TELEPHONE 451. 5 nounds Standard Granulated Sugar. Currants 2
3 pounds any kind of jelly 2
0 Oatmeal (Schumacher's) fresh, per pound. 4
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Price's baking powder, 1 pound cans. 45
Codfish bricks, 2 pounds. 15
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1 am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no boeks, credit no one, lose no money, and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.

Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.

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Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Linens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Fancy Goods in city. Next door to Phillips& Crew.

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of a first-class flouring mill, the burns, shafts,
pulleys, bolting, aparatus, purifiers, frolls, conveyor
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rates. Address

# West End property, vacant and improved. Call and make shown your whise. ALTHE MACHINETY AND APPERTENANCES of a first-cleas flouring mill, the burns, ashed, pulleys, tolting, apparatus, purithers, not in separate with call the property of the property of

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\$11000 for a central Peachtree lot 72x213 ft to 12 ft alley, east front.

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postoffice. Or 2 story Washington at home com-plete, renting now at \$50 per month; lot. 54x290 ft. \$2,500 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. \$5000 for a very choice Capitol avenue home in large lot with east front, and all late conven-

See our rent list. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

THE JONES CASE. The Defense Produces a Cloud of Witness's -T Presecution Seeks to Rebut the Testimany Derogatory of the Dressed-Spicy Col-

logues Between Opposing Coun

The case of the state against R. L. Jones for the murder of Frank P. Gray, was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the superior court, Judge Marshall J. Clark presiding. That public interest in the trial is intense, was shown by the immense crowd in attendance and the keen attention with which everybody in the court-room followed the proceedings Every seat down stairs was occudied and the gallery was packed. The atwas rendered heavy by the density of humanity, and the windows had to be opened several times in order to admit fresh air. From the opening of court to adjournment the proceedings were exceptienally lively, some salty colloquys occurring between Solicitor-General Hill and Judge Dorsey and Mr. Cox. The defense produced a cloud of witnesses to establish the fact that the deceased was a bad man, of a violent and pugpacieus disposition. In reply to these witnesses the state introduced a number of acquaintances of the deceased, who swore that he was a quiet and peaceable man. The defendent availed himself of the statutory privilege accorded him, and he went upon the witness stand and made a statement to the court and jury. A verbatum report of his narrative is given below. The defendant's wife and several of her friends sat through the protracted proceedings, and manifested an unflagging interest in everything that occurred. The prosecution will produce four or five more witnesses, and the defense will probably put up about the same number in reply. It is probable that all the testimony will be in by noon today, and that immediately after the midday recess the arguments will begin. Mr. Ellis will open for the prosecution. He will be followed by Judge Dorsey and Mr. Cox for the defense, and Solicitor General Hill will make the concluding argument. Some able forensic efforts are expected.

forensic efforts are expected.

Mr. Cox, addressing the court, read the decision which he had promised to produce.

Mr. Hill said it was nothing but the well known partience and politeness of his honor which allowed Mr. Cox to read a long rigermarole, which he knew had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Mr. Cox—I am glad I am addressing a court which has the voliteness and natione to these when I has the voliteness and natione to these when I has the politeness and patience to hear when I quote an authority, and that the politeness is dependent upon the court and not on others connected with the case.

Clarke mildly rebuked the attorneys and id: "gentlemen proceed with the case."
"I hear somebody eating peanuts in the courtuse," yelled Deputy Sheriff Green, "and it must
stopped." he peanut eater subsided, and then Mr. Cox led his next witness.

"I am a practicing physician of this city. I had passing acquaintence with Mr. Frank P. Gray. I have been says shot and examined his "I am a practicing physician of this city. I had a passing acquaintance with Mr. Frank F. Gray. I saw him after he was shot and examined his wound. The wound was in his left side. The ball entered four inches from the breast bone, between the sixth and seventhribs." (The doctor used Mr. Cox to illustrate to the jury the location of the wound.) "It is my opinion that the ball went through transversely—from left to right."

"Now, doctor," asked Mr. Cox, "if two men had been standing facing each other, where would the ball have gone."

ave gone ""
ie ball would have gone through the lower "The ball would have gone through the lower lobe of the luigs."
"Please state what in your opinion, was the position of the deceased at the time he was shot."
"My opinion is that they were not facing each other at the time the pistol was fired."
"Well, now, if your honor please, did you ever hear such testimony in the courthouse? Mr. Cox gets up and feeds a witness, and puts answers in his mouth," remarked Solicitor General Hill.
Judge Clarke—"This is a mere hypothetical; case, and the witness may proceed."

which side was Mr. Gray shot?" asked Mr. Cox.
"He was shot in the left side."
"Were you acquainted with Mr. Gray's physical

"He was shot in the left side."
"Were you acquainted with Mr. Gray's physical development."
"Yes, after he was shot and I made the examination of the wound, I remarked to the physicians present, that I regarded the deceased as the finest specimen of physical manhood I had ever seen." a "How would he compare physically with the prisoner at the bar?"
"There would be no comparison at all. The deceased was far stouter and stronger than the defeadant."
Mr. Cox showed the witness the rock which Mr. Gray had when he was shot and which the state put in evidence. The doctor examined it. Mr. Cox then asked: "If this were used with sufficient force do you think it is an instrument which could produce death."
"Yes, I believe that in the hands of an ordinarily strong man, being either thrown or used in the hand to strike a blow, it could produce death."
"How much do you think the rock weighs?"
"About sixteen ounces, I should say,"
"About sixteen ounces, I should say,"

CROSS-EXAMINED. "You are the jail physician of Fulton county, are

"Yes, sir."
"Do you not know that Mr. Jones was a black-smith before he was the town marshal of West

Ind?"

I don't know whether he was or not."

'I don't know whether he was or not."

"How do you know that Jones is not a strong man: have you ever felt his musele?"

"Dottor, how long have you been practicing medicine?"

medicine?"

"About thirty-one years."

"Well, doctor, are you enough of an expert to tell the direction which a wound takes without probing it?"

"I cannot say! am."

"Are you prepared to say that a man who is going to throw a rock has to turn his side?"

"No. 1 don't think he has."

"No. 1 don't think he has."

"Mr. Hill, holding up the pistol in one hand and the rock in the other, said: "Doctor, which one of these weapons is the most danagerous"

"Well." answered the medical man, "both are danger us, but of course the pistol is the more dangerous"

"Well." answered the medical man, "both are danger us, but of course the pistol is the more dangerous."

"Mr. Hill." interrupted Judge Clarke, "I understand that the pistol is loaded, and 1 would suggest that you be careful in handling it."

"I am very careful, and your honor is the very last person in the room that I would shoot."

"But," suggested Mr. Cox. "It might accidentally go off and hit one of us, or perchance shoot the reporter at the end of the table' who forms a pretty good mark. Perhaps you had better have the pistol taken out and the loads taken out,"

"There is no danger whatever," rejoined the solicitor-general, still brandishing the pistol in the air. "I am holding it with a death-grip, and there is no danger of my dropping it or shooting any-hody."

The witness was then pressed to describe the comparative deadliness of the two weapons, and he gave it as his opinion, after he had been subjected to some pretty sharp questioning, that the pistol is a more destructive weapon than the rock. He was also told to examine the pistol and state how many chambers were loaded and how many empty. He inspected it and stated that one chamber was empty and all the others were loaded.

"I live out near West End. I knew Mr. Frank P. Gray during his life," replied the witness to Mr. Cox's first question.

Cox's first question.

"Did you see any cows on the day upon which
Mr. Gray was killed near the place where the kill-

'Yes, sir, I saw some cattle, and saw Mr. Jones driving them."

"Did you see any boys at the time?" driving them."
"Did you see any boys at the time?"
"I saw two little boys soon after I saw Mr. Jones driving the cows."
"What did the boys do?"
"They halloaed at Jones."
"How far were they off at the time?"
"About 150 yards."
"About 150 yards."

last"
"About 2:0 yards, I suppose,"
"What kin are you to Mr. Bose Adair;" asked
Solicitor-General Hill.
"We are brothers' children."
"That is, first cousins;"
"Yes, str."

"Yes, sir."
"Did you see Jones have anybody else's cow?"
"I didn't see it, but he did have another cow belowing to Hagins and turned it loose."
"Are you a friend to Mr. Gray?"
"I just knew him slightly."
"Are you a friend of Mr. Jones?"
"I never saw him before that day."
"Could the defendant have driven these cows of Mr. Gray's back into Mr. Gray's pasture if he had desired to do so?"

desired to do so?"

'Yes, sir, I suppose he could."

Judge Dorsey objected to this question and answer.
The witness was thereupon permitted to come

down.

The rock and the pistol were sent out and weighed, and the officer who weighed them reported that the pistol weighed twenty-one ounces and the rock thirteen and a half ounces.

"Do you recollect the day upon which Mr. F.P.

Gray was shot?"
"Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"Well, sir, when did you see him?"
"A short while after he was shot."
"When any other persons there at the time?"
"Yes, a pretty good crowd."
"Did you see anybody there looking for a rock?"

own."
"Yes, sir."
"What was the size of the rock that Mr. Nelson "It was a little larger than this rock" (referring to the one in evidence).
"Was there any object there which identified the

"Some five or six feet."
"Some five or six feet."
"How far were the two places apart where he blocked up the first and second rocks?"
"About five or six feet, I think."
Mr. Hill asked: "What time in the day was it when Mr. Nelson picked up these rocks?"
"About one o'clock."
"When were received by Mr. Gray was shot?"

Where were you when Mr. Gray was shot?'
I was in the West End store.'
Did you hear the pistol?''

"No, sir."
"How long was it before you went to where Mr. 'About ten minutes."
'Where was Mr. Nelson when you first saw him?" "He was on the porch.
"Where was he when you left him?"
"I don't know, sir."
"How long did you stand there and look at Mr.

'I don't know whether I looked at him at all."
"Well, how did you see him if you didn't look at

him?"
"Oh, I saw him, of course."
"Who clse did you see on the porch besides Mr.

"I saw a lady that boards there—a Miss Anderson. I think."
"Did you see Nelson come out of the house."
"No; I never saw him come out of the house."
"You left when you saw Mr. Nelson in the porch and went on the street car. Now, how far did you come."

About 200 yards. "What did you go away for?"
"Well, I didn't want to stay, that was all.
"When you met the boys, you went back,

"Yes, sir."
"What time was it you saw Mr. Nelson go out and

"How many rocks did Mr. Nelson pick up?"
"He picked up two rocks."
"You say the first rock he picked up he could not see his band over it?"
"Yes. sir."

"Yes, sir."
"Did you look at the first rock he picked up."
"Did you look at it when it was in his hand."
"You say you are prepared to swear that the see ad rock he picked up was bigger than the first on

he picked up?"
"I didn't say that it was larger. I don't know ether it was or not." How was Mr. Jones dressed when you saw him

"He was dressed in frock coat. I think,"
"Did he have a policeman's billy:"
"No, sir."
"How long had "No, sir." •
"How long had you known Jones"
"About a year, I think."
"Did you know him before he was the town mar-

'No, sir."

"No, sir."

VERNON T. BRASWELL SWORN.

"Do you remember the day upon which Mr. Gray was shot?" asked Mr. Cox.

"Yes, sir. I remember it very well."

"Did you go to the place where the shooting occurred soon after it happened."

'About ten minutes."
'How do you know it was ten minutes?"
'Because the telephone called and 1 immediatewent there."

went there."
"Who did you see when you reached there"
"I saw a number of persons."
"Did the crowd increase or diminish" 'It increased."
Did you see Mr. Nelson there?"

"Yes, sir."
"What was he doing?"
"I saw him go into the street and pick up a rock.
Then he threwdown the rock and picked up au-"Now, how does this rock compare with the first ock Mr. Nelson picked up?"
"It is considerably smaller, I think."
Mr. Hill—"When have you seen this rock before oday?"

"I saw it when Mr. Nelson picked it up."
"How far were you from him when he picked it

p?"
"I was about ten feet away."
"Did you examine it?"
"No. sir."
"Well, what kind of a rock was the first one?"
"It was somewhat larger than this, and was a "In whose house were you staying at the time?"
"At Mr. Howell's house."
"Mr. Howell, the lawyer engaged in this case?"
"Yes, sir."

CALEB SNEED SWORN, "Were you at West End the day Mr. Gray was shot?" asked Mr. Cox.
"Yes, sir: I was there in a new building that day.
I was coming along, and it was hot, and I went into the building when the little trouble took place."
"Now, Caleb, state in your own way what you

I saw a little, and heard a little. I saw a gentleman coming down the road, and I saw some cattle. I saw that gentleman say, "Jones what are you troubling my cattle for?" At the same what are you troubling my cattle for? At the same time the geutleman threw a stone at the cows and then he picked up another rock and said to the gentleman they say is Mr. Jones, 'you are troubling my cows again. Let them be.' Jones said no. Then he said 'yes, by God, I'll get you this time.' Then I was trying to get away from there, and I could not see much. I was not certain what he picked up was a rock. It might have been a clod of earth.'

where do you live when you are at home, Cabe?" queried the solicitor-general.

"He in Crawford county."
"Well, what are you doing here?"
"I have been here since they have been working on the East Tennessee railroad."
"How did you come to be subpensed as a witness?"
"I told Mr. Hornsby, the gentleman I am working with, what I had heard and seen."

"Well, you said you went into a new house out there. What did you go in there for?"
"I just went in there to take a little rest."
"Did you go in there to sleep?"
"No, sir; but while I was in there I took a nap."
"Well, what woke you up?"
"If must have been the disturbment on the out-side that woke me up."

de that woke me up."
"Well, what was the disturbment on the outside "I don't know what the disturbment was, but it "I don't know what the disturbment was, but it woke me up."
"Who the did you see when you went out except the two gentlemen you spoke of?"
"When you went into the house, was there anybody else in there?"
"I saw two gentlemen, but don't know who they

were."
"Yes, sir, there was a man sleeping in there?"
"What sort of a man was he?"
"I don't know exactly; he was lying there with

Well, you can certainly tell whether he was a

"No, sir, I can't, but I think he was a yellow 'Did you have any conversation with him?"

"No, sir, none what you heard the two gentlemen out spoke of say about the cows!"

"I heard one of them say, by od, these are my cows, and you must exthem be."

t them be."

"Well what else?"

"I heard the same gentleman say, 'Yes, by God,

Pect you."
"Well, you say you ran away?"
"Yes, sir, I got away from there."
"What did you run away for?"
"Because I was afraid they might be getting after me. You know white folks like te get after alkeys anyway, and I generally get away before hey get after me."

alkeys anyway, and a hope get after me."

Mr. Hill was proceeding to ask the witness another question, when he thought ne heard one of the ittorneys for the defense make a remark. Where upon he said: "I wish the lawyers for the defense

upon he said: "I wish the lawyers for the defense would slut up."

Mr. Cox—"May it please your honor, the solicitor tells me to shut up, and I am not accustomed to be spoken to in that way. The solicitor forgets some of those things he should remember."

Mr. Hill—"I did not tell you to shut up, Mr. Cox, but I referred to all the defendant's attorneys."

"Well, sir, if you include me," said Judge Dorsey, rising to his feet, "I think your conduct is highly reprehensible."

"Well, sir, if you include me," said Judge Dorsey, rising to his feet, "I think your conduct is highly reprehensible."

I he court here interposed.

C. L. POOL SWORN.

"I am jailer of Fulton county and have occupied this position for several years," replied the witness to Mr. Cox's first interrogatory.

Mr. Cox then asked: "Mr. Pool, do you remember the circumstances when Mr. Jones, the defendant, came to the jail! Did he voluntarily surrender himself?"

The solicitor-general interposed an objection to this line of inquiry.

Mr. Cox addressed to the court a brief argument to prove the competency of the question he had just propounded. He insisted that what he sought to prove by this witness was of the last importance. He prop osed to show by this witness the behavior of the defendant at the time he was incarcerated; to prove that, instead of running away, he voluntarily gave himself up to the officers of the law, that Mr. Jones reached the jail about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The court decided that the evidence sought to be citablished was not proper, and it should be ruled out. Thereupon the witness was withdrawn, and the court took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

After the Noon Recess.

Upon the reassembling of the court at 1:30 o'clock, Mr. Cox stated that one of his witnesses, who was subpocnaed, had not appeared, and the desired to reserve the right of placing this witness upon the stand after the defendant had given his statement. The court indicated a willinguess to accord Mr. Cox this privilege, and the solicitor general offered no objection. After a brief conference, howeyer, the counsel of the defendant decided not to immediately call upon him for his

can be the includents of the rate day. The following is

Gentlemen of the Jury: I consider my word as sacred as my oath, and I shall tell you the trath as I know it, for I know the truth ought to acquit me By request I went early in the day of this unformate affair into the woods west of West End to catch some boys who had been gaming there on Sundays. Not finding them I went back home about ten o'clock, and soon afterwards came into the city on the Whitehall car, and after spending a sherit time in the city I decided to go back on the Broad street ear through Vest End and take another lock for those boys. I got off the car at the end of the line in front of Colonel Gray's residence and statted at once for the woods, but before I got Broad street car through West End and taxe another look for those boys. I got off the car at the end of the line in front of Colonel Gray's residence and stanted at once for the woods, but before I got there I met Mr. Beze Adair, Richard Butcher, W. A. Cuiver, J. C. Reynolds and another geatheman, and Mr. Boze Adair beckoned me and asked me to go back with him as he had something to tell me. I turned back and asked Mr. Adair what he had to tell me. He said some more severe threats had been made against my life, but would tell me all about it some other time, and just then he saw Colonel Gray's cows grazing not far off and said, "there's his cows now, and I want you to take them up." I knew Colonel Gray's cows. and I knew from Mr. Adair's remarks that Colonel Gray had been threatening my life again, for Mr. Adair had teld me before of Colonel Gray's threats and so had others, especially Mr. Schultz and Mr. Burgess Smith. I left Mr. Adair and went on to take the cows to the pound. No one was in charge of the cows, and I did not take them from Colonel Gray's boys. I drove the cows on down Peeples street till I turned into Gordon street, which leads directly to the round, and when I had gone nearly half a block I saw Colonel Gray step into Gordon street, which leads directly to the round, and when I had gone nearly half a block I saw Colonel Gray step into Gordon street from Ashby street, and come hurriedly own the sidewalk towards me until he was within about inty feet of me, when he said, "Jones what in the hell did you take the cows from my boys for?" I told him I did not do so; that I did not see the boys until I had driven the cows across the branch. (This banch was about 100 yards from where I found the cows.) Colonel Gray then stepped into the street, picked up a rock and threw it at the cows, and said, "I am going to take them back home." The rock came near hitting me and I dodged it, and I told him to let the cows alone. When I said that Colonel Gray picked up quickly a rock about as large as my fist, and towards me with the rock in his hand. I remained standing, he advanced on me, and I asked him if he was going to hit me with that rock. He repited: "Yes God damn yon, I'l kill you," and when he raised his hand ready to strike me I shot him, because I believed he intended to kill me. He was very mad, was much the larger, heavier and stouter man. I was discharging my duty as an officer, and he was interferring with me, and attacking me without cause, his repeated threats to kill me come over me with fearful force. I saw in his face and attitude and in the large rock he held ready to strike, a determination to execute his threats, and I shot him to save my own life. As soon as he was shot he dropped the rock, put both his hands to his lett side, turned around and went to the sidewalk.

soon as he was shot he dropped the rock, put both his hands to his left side, turned around and went to the sidewalk.

I did not think then he was badly hurt, but as he had thrown the rock down I did not suppose he would make any further attack on me, and I went and took hold of his arm and we started down the sidewalk towards Colonel Matthew's front gate, and after a few steps we met Mr. Nelson, who asked: "What is the matter friend Frank; what is the matter?" Colonel Gray replied: "Friend Nelson, I'm shot. Jones shot me." I walked on, helping Mr. Neison to support Colonel Gray, till near Colonel Mathtew's front steps, when I turned and walked back to the street.

The West End people had been troubled a great deal with eattle sent out by people in Atlanta, and by some of our own people, to graze in West End, in charge of boys. The boys would get to playing, or neglect their duty, and the cattle would get into gardens, yards, etc., and complaints were often made of their depredations, and I was instructed by the council to enforce the law.

Several complaints had been made to me about Colonel Gray's cows, and I had taken them up a number of times, and once or twice had ordered his boys, when out with the cows grazing them, to take them home, as the ordinance did not permit them to be at large within the corporate limits of the town, and when I took Colonel Gray's cows up that Sunday morning, upon the complaint and at the request of Mr. Boze Aduit, I was obeying the

the town, and when I took Colonel Gray's cows up that Sunday morning, upon the complaint and at the request of Mr. Boze Adair, I was obeying the law and doing my duty, and I had no desire to injure or oftend Colonel Gray.

I wish to say, further, that soon after I heard Colonel Gray was dead, I requested Mr. O. I. Culberson to go with me to the jail, as I wished to surrender myself to the sheriff; and he drove me to the jail in his buggy, where I voluntarily gave my self up, and where I have remained ever since, and from which I ask an honest jury of my country to deliver me by a verdict of not guilty.

J. A. BAKER SWORN.

'I live in Cartersville and have lived there about thirty-three years," said the witness answering Mr. Hill's first question.

Mr. Hill's first question.

"Did you know Mr. Gray?"

"Yes, sir, I knew him well."

"How long have you known him?"

"Since about 1872."

"Did you know his character for peacefulness or Yes, sir."
Well, what is it?

He was not particularly violent or quarrelsome but an impulsive man."
"You say you knew Mr. Gray well, Mr. Baker?"
asked Judge Dorsey.
"Yes, str. I knew him while in college. I have
known him since 1872." "Yes, sir, I knew him while in college. I have known him since 1872."
"Don't you know, Mr. Baker, that Mr. Gray was engaged in several dueling affairs?"
"Yes, sir, he acted as second in one or two of these affairs, I think."
"L'on't you know that he was engaged in a num-her of difficulties?"

cannot say that he had a number of difficul-He acted in the little affair of Dr. Baker. Tem Milner and one or two others, but they were not Gray's difficulties, he was only acting for the others."

"Did you not tell Dr. Baker that you would have to kill Frank Gray for prosecuting the case of a percent."

"No, sir, I never had such a conversation with Dr. Baker." Dr. Baker."
"Well, did Mr. Gray have any difficulty with this negro, and was he not prosecuted by Mr. Conyers."
"Yes, sir, I believe that Conyers did prosecute his is the control of the

him in the city court."
"Well, how about his difficulty with Mr. Will-"I don't think he did."
"He did not have a difficulty with old Mr. Will-

ingham."
"No.sir. I don't believe Frank Gray would have had any difficulty with old Mr. Willingham."
"Well, did not these difficulties give Mr. Gray a character for violence in the community:
"No, I don't think they did, for people understood the circumstances attending these troubles."
"Mr. Gray was an irritable man, was he not?"
"No, sir, I don't think he was irritable, but he man have here af an impatient disposition."

may have been of an impatient disposition."
"Well, was he not a very determined man?"
"Yes, sir, I telieve he was."
"He was a man who would do what he said, was he not?"
'Yes, sir, he was a determined man. Sometimes he would joke, but usually he would do what he

Mr. Hill asked the witness to go into the particu-lars of the difficulties in which Mr. Gray was en-

lars of the difficulties in which Mr. Gray was engaged.

The witness stated that in the affairs of honor he had mentioned, Mr. Gray had only acted as second. With regard to the trouble with Mr. Convers the witness stated that Mr. Convers made a very bitter speech at Cartersville against Mr. Gray; that the thing, had been going on for about two years before the fight between them in Atlanta.

"Do you speak of these matters of your personal knowledge?"

knowledge?"
"Yes. sir, I heard the speeches myself."
Judge Dorsey and Mr. Cox desired the court to
understand that they objected to the testimony
which had just been adduced.
Mr. Hill argued earnestly a few legal propositions
touching the competency of this testimony, and
Judge Dorsey took issue with him.
The court decided that the evidence should be
received.

The court decided that the evidence should be received.

Mr. Hill then asked the witness if he could recall any of the denunciatory utterances Mr. Conyers made in his speeches against the deceased; but before a reply could be given Judge Dorsey raised an objection and quoted a supreme court deciden to substantiate his position.

The court decided not to allow the witness to answer the question. There was a misunderstanding between the two sides as to what Mr. Conyers testimony was regarding his difficulty with the deceased. The official stenographer was thereupon required to read his report of the testimony in point.

required to read his report of the testimony in point.

Mr. Hill desired the witness to state about the difficulty in Atlanta between Conyers and deseased. The witness replied that he knew nothing of this difficulty of his personal knowledge. Of the trouble between the two at Cartersville he was proceeding to speak, when checked by the court. He was then told to come down.

I.B. LINISEY JOHNSON SWORN,

"I live in Cartersville. I have lived there for some twenty years. I knew Mr. Frank P. Gray. I have known him since 1874. He was not regarded in the community as a violent man," the witness replied to Mr. Hill's first three questions.

"What was Mr. Gray's character for violence or peacefulness," asked Judge borsey.

"I think the community did not regard him as a violent man," well, how do you know this;"

"I never heard his character as a violent man discussed in the community. If it had been discussed I would have heard of if. I have never heard his character discussed at all till since his death."

"On you tell if you ever heard anybody speak of

death."
"Can you tell if you ever heard anybody speak of
Mr. Gray as a peaceable man?"
"I can not recall the names of those who told me
about his character. The only one I can remem
ber is Mr. Owens."

"What gave rise to the expression of the opinion that Mr. Gray was not a violent man?"
"I cannot say."
The witness was told to come down.
"I live in Carterville. and have lived there since 1888, was the witness answer to Mr. Hill's ouestin.

since 1300, question

', id you know Mr. Gray?"

"Yes, sir, I knew him well."

"Wel, what was his character for violence

"Wel, what was his character for violence

"His character was that of a peaceable man."
Judge Dorsey asked: "Was Mr. Gray a determined "Yes, sir, I thought he was a determined man, one who had an opinion and would express it."
"When did Mr. Gray remove from Cartersville?"
"I think about 1880."

S. ATTAWAY SWOEN.
"Where do you live?", inquired the solicitor-gen "In Cartersville," replied the witness.
"Pid you know Mr. Gray?"

"Pid you know Mr. Gray?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was his character in the community?"

"I think h's character in the community was that of a quiet, peaceable man, so far as I know."

"Now, you say that Mr. Gray had the character in the community of being a quiet, peaceable man. Who did you ever hear say that he was a quiet, peaceable man."

"I temember only Mr. Johnson and Mr. Owens. They remarked about it."

"Was his be ore or after the death of Mr. Gray?"

"Before and after both."

"Phat or casioned the remarks about Mr. Gray be ng a quiet and peaceable man."

"I cannot say."

"Was he a vascillating or a determined man hen he made up his mind about anything." I think he was determined."
When he said he was going to do anything did

he always do it."
"Yes, sir, so far as business was concerned."
"Well, about other matters, was he not deter "I can't say." "I live in Cartersville, and have lived there since the lst of August, 1869. My profession is a jewel-er," the witness said, replying to Mr. Hill's ques-

Did you know Mr. Gray?

"Yes, sir."
"What was his character in the community?"
"I think it was that of a quiet, peaceable man."
"I live in Savannah. I have lived there about ten days. From the 15th of April till I went to avannah I lived in Atianta," stated the witness

a answer to Mr. Hill's question.
"Do you know Mr. Jones, the defendant in this "Yes, sir: I met him once in the Fulton county

"Yes, sir. I met him once in the Fulton county jail."
"Well, please state how you met him and the conversation between you," said Mr. Hill.
"I went there in the capacity of a newspaper man to interview Jones for The Constitution. I asked Mr. Jones the question if Mr. Gray had made any threats against him, and he said that he had theard that Mr. Gray had made threats, but he did not think they came from a reliable source. He said that he and Mr. Gray had talked the matter over and were on good terms, and he was surprised Gray should have jumped on him so suddenly."

Judge Dorsey asked the witness: "You went there to telk with him after he was in jail."
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"You went there to interview him?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you write down your questions and his au-

"No, sir, I did not, but I went immediately to THE CONSTITUTION office and wrote out my report, told him when I went into the room to interiew him that I was going to print what he told admonished him to be careful what he "He told you that he had been told; that Gray had threatened his life?"

"Yes, shr."
"What clse?"
"What clse?"
"When are pleasant and he was surprised hat Mr. Gray were pleasant and he was surprised hat Mr. Gray jumped on him as suddenly as he

Who was present when the interview was "I am not certain, but think several persons

were present."

"What inducement did you offer Mr. Jones to make that statement?" make that statement?"
"I don't know that I made any, only what I just now told you, that I didn't want to print anything that would prejudice his case."
"CERTIS WOON.

int would prejudice his case."

E. F. CURTES SWORN.

"I live in Atlanta at 123 Walker street and am superintendent of the West. End. street railway," was the reply of the witness to Mr. Hill's question.

"Did you know Mr. Gray?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what was his character?"

"I think his character was good."

"I to the time of the difficulty, you had never heard the people talk about Mr. Gray's character, had you?" asked Judge Dorsey.

"No, sir."

"Well, how do you know what his character was?" "I knew it by being thrown with him daily. If he had a had character, I would have known it." Mr. Hill asked the witness if he could recall the names of any persons who had said Mr. Gray was a

amen of any persons who had said Mr. Gray was a man of bad character.

The witness answered: "Yes, I remember one was Mr. Cunningham, who had a difficulty with Mr. Gray. This is about the only one I can remember."

"The state of the only one real remember."

E. B. TRIPPE SWORN.

"I knew Frank P. Gray in his lifetime," replied the witness to Mr. Hill's question.

Mr. Hill was proceeding to institute inquiries regarding a difficulty in Mr. Gray's office which had occurred in the witness was told to come down.

"The state of the witness was told to come down.

"The mayor of West End, and have held the position some four or five years," was the reply of the witness to the solicitor's opening inquiry.

Mr. Hill desired to prove by Colonel Howell certain facts connected with the stock ordinance of West End, but objection was made, and the witness was told to come down.

E. A. CRAWFOED SWORN.

"I have been living in Atlanta for about a year and a half," was the reply made to Mr. Hill's question.

"Where did you live before coming to Atlanta".

"Where did you live before coming to Atlanta"

"In Cartersville."
"Did you know Mr. Frank P. Gray?"
"Yes, sir, I knew him well."
"What was his character?"
"I think he was a man of many noble virtues—a "I think he was a man of many notic virtues—a peaceable, quiet man."

"Mr. Crawford, what was Mr. Gray's character for violence?" queried Judge Forsey.

"His character was good. Fe was not a violent man. Was not an excitable man. But I should say he was a spirited man. He was a man who would resent an insult."

"Was he a determined man?"
"Yes. str.""

"Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"I can't say that he was; he was a spirited man."
"If he expressed a purpose to do a thing was he apt to carry out his purpose."
"Yes, sir, he would persist in carrying out his purpose if he conceived himself to be in the right."

W. A. CLIVEE SWOEN.

"I live out at West End, and remember the day when Mr. Frank Gray was killed," said the witness in answer to an inquiry of the solicitor-general.

"Well, on that day were you with any person near where Mr. Jones took up Mr. Gray's cows?"

"Yes, sir. I was there with Mr. Bose Adair, and saw the cows."

"Did you see any other cows than those of Mr. Gray".

"Did you see any other cows than those of Mr. Gray?"

"Yes, sir; we saw another cow, one which belonged to Mrs. Hugins. It was a red milch cow."

"What was the cow's condition?"

"In good condition, I think."

"Well, what became of this cow?"

"Mr. Jones had taken it up, and at Mr. Adair's solicitation he released the cow to the owner."

At this juncture, Judge Dorsey raised the point that the testimony sought to be brought out was clearly inadmissible.

Mr. Hill strenuously insisted upon the witness being permitted to proceed. He stated that he sought to prove by this witness the animus of Jones, who took up Mr. Gray's cows, and surrendered other cows to their owners. Mr. Hill said that this has been established by several witnesses.

"Do you know of your own knowledge of the marshal surrendering cows to their owners?" asked Mr. Hill, after the court had indicated the opinion that the testimony was competent.

"Yes, sir, he once gave me up my cows."

"What kin are you to Bose Adair?"

"I am his brother in-law."

"When Mr. Jonessurrendered your cow to you."

"questioned Judge Dorsey, "you did not propose to take it?"

"No. sir, I sent a negro after her."

"No. sir; I sent a negro after her."
"Where were Mr. Gray's cows before they were taken up; they were on the commons, were they "Yes. sir."
"How long had these cows been out?"
"They were out only a short time."
"Don't you know that these cows had been out for nearly an hour?"
"No, sir, they had not, for Jones would have taken them up."
"Mr. Gray's cows were out frequently, were they

"No, sir. I can't say that they were."
"Now, did you not hear that his cows were out requently?"
"No, sir, I can't say that I did."
The witness was withdrawn and the court adcourned at 5 p. in. to meet at 9 o'clock this morn-

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Thermomete Dew Point. Direction. 30.23 74 ... S Light .00 Clear. 30.29 50 ... S 7 .00 Clear. 30.34 51 ... S Light .00 Clear. 30.18 59 38 S 8 .00 Clear. 30.16 59 58 S 8 .00 Clear. 30.06 61 55 S 12 .00 Clear. 29.92 62 55 N 17 .00 Cloudy. Augusta.... Savannah 29.95 65 56 8 LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

Note.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation nappreciable.

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the Atlanta House Insurance company will be hat the company's office in Atlanta Ga. Tuesd January the 25th, beginning at 11 a. M. Advided for twenty (20) per cent has been declared on company's stock and has been applied to unbalances on stock subscriptions. A dividend a per cent has been declared also, on all premis of annual policies in force December 31s. 188.

JOSE HURT, Secret. December 31st JOEL HURT, 2

WILLIAM RAVENEL, President

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